REGISTERED No. 17–1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,934.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Grey, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 23rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
„ Carwar	25	„ Coconada	9
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Allepy	29	„ Bimlipatam	10
„ Tuticorin	31	„ Gopaulpore	11
„ Colombo... August	1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
„ Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 691 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander ——, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	July 1874.		August 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
„ Kurrachee	19	„ Mahomerah	3
„ Guadur	20	„ Fao	3
„ Muscat	22	„ Koweit	5
„ Bunder Abbas	24	„ Bushire	5
„ Linga	26	„ Linga	9
„ Bahrein	28	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	28	„ Muscat	13
„ Fao	30	„ Guadur	15
„ Mahomerah	30	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will probably SAIL for LIVERPOOL or LONDON in AUGUST next, taking First-class Passengers only.

FARE .... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

2nd Class: Including Wines. 3rd Class: Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
3, HORNBY ROW.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 10th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain N. Roskell, R.N.R., will leave for Suez, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 13th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. PEKIN, (3,777 tons and 600 H. P.,) Captain W. Woolcott, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 10th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c

20 Dozen Bottles of Best Champagne.
New Overland Trunks.
A quantity of Printing Papers of sizes.

AT 1 P.M.

1 English-built Brougham.
1 Grey Arab Horse.
1 Office Shigram.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, the following parcels of pearls:—

1 Parcel small Pearls weighing 216 Poona Chows and 11 Dockras
1 „ „ „ „ 862¾ ditto ditto
1 „ „ „ „ 209 ditto and 14 Dockras.
1 „ medium-size Pearls „ 235 ditto ditto
1 „ containing 181 best large and small Pearls, weighing 129¼ Poona chows and 14 dockras
1 „ „ 918 best large and small Pearls, weighing 2346¾ Poona chows and 14 docras
1 „ „ 804 best large and small Pearls, weighing 446¾ Poona chows and 14 docras
1 Large Drop Pearl, weighing 130 Poona Chows.
7 „ best quality Pearl, weighing 591¼ Poona Chows.

Terms, 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale and the balance within two days after the day of sale.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second-hand English-built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nicolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high-wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest pianos in India.

And also,

Two new boat-shaped Open Carriages, self-driving Phaetons; also a few sets plated and brass-mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips, and few pairs of steel pole chains and Carriage Lamps.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

RE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the LIQUIDATOR has been authorized by the Court of Chancery to DISPOSE of, by SALE or otherwise, the OUTSTANDING CLAIMS upon CONTRIBUTORIES, and I am prepared to enter into negotiations with that object.

Steps have been taken to prevent the Claims becoming barred by the Statute of Limitation.

LANCELOT FLETCHER,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

12, Rampart Row, Bombay, 4th June 1874.

ABERDEEN POLISHED GRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful: Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

TENTS.—NOTICE.

DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE of every size and description, made to order at the FUTTEHGURH ORPHAN ASYLUM TENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, of best materials procurable, excellent cut, and most handsome workmanship. Established in 1838.

NEW REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE will be forwarded gratis on application to

MESSRS. PREM MASIH & Co.,
Managing Directors.

ROWLAND & CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

HAVE just received a Fresh Stock of Patent Horse Clippers, Clark's and Harris's Harness Composition, Jet, Saddle and Bridle Stain and Polish, Hop'emuromo, Matchless Kid Reviver, Plate Powder, Composition for softening Leather, Superior Neat'sfoot Oil, Metropolitan Polish, Elastic Waterproof Varnish, and the Celebrated Vacuum Oil Blacking never before imported to Bombay. It is an excellent Oil, rendering the Hardest Leather Soft as New.

19, MEADOW STREET,
AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, & Co.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR
LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s

Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, by
LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, ROOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS, MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED,

1st of JUNE 1873.

RUSSEL & CO.,

LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
Near the Oriental Bank, Bombay.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash.	Credit.
FRENCH CALF Patent or Enamel Leather Elastic Golosh Boots	11 8	13 0
Ditto Monsoon Double-soled Elastic or Lace Boots	14 0	16 0
CALF Patent or Enamel Lace or Elastic Side Shoes	8 0	9 0

☞ See Price List (to be had on application) less 12 per cent on all Goods therein mentioned for immediate Cash Payments.

N. B.—All Goods sent carriage free to all Stations on the B. B. and C. I., and G. I. P. Railway Lines.

Large Stock of Gentlemen's Goods are always on hand.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.

Share List and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ......Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

DANCING.—A GENTLEMAN requires PRIVATE LESSONS by a Competent Instructor. Address, stating terms, &c., A.B., Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. EMBLEHOPE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

THE CHAIRMAN of the SUB-COMMITTEE of the EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND wishes to CLOSE and PUBLISH all ACCOUNTS connected with that FUND, on the 1st of August 1874. Any Remittances therefore which have still to be made should be forwarded at once to the Undersigned.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT, Chairman,
Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of Colonel J. S. TREVOR, R.E., resigned, and also to ELECT a PERMANENT CHAIRMAN in the room of the late Mr. CONNON.

E. HINGLEY,
Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 8th July 1874.

THE NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees (20) Twenty per Share will be paid to Shareholders of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, on production of Share Certificates from and after the 15th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, in 23, Shamajee Hussajee Street, Mandvie Bunder.

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 9th July 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of LUKHMIDASS DHARSEY, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI GODAVARIVOW, Widow of the late LUKHMIDASS DHARSEY .... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on its Ecclesiastical Side, by his widow, Godavarivow, the Sole Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased: All persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of July 1874.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY, by Contract, of PROVISIONS for the Indian Troop Ships, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troopships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles, if the Contract be made for two years; or, should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Provisions for the Indian Troop Service."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by H. M.'s Resident Transport Officer, Bombay Dockyard, up to 1 o'clock P.M. of the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY by Contract of ARTICLES for use in the Officers' General Mess in H. M. Indian Troop-ships at Bombay, specified in a Schedule which can be seen at the Office.

The quantities stated in the Schedule show the estimated consumption for one Trooping Season on board the five Indian Troop-ships.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit of Cash.

The Tenders should state separately the prices of the articles if the Contract be made for two years; or should it be deemed fit to do so by the Resident Transport Officer, for a longer period.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the Supply of Articles for use in the General Mess of H. M.'s Indian Troop-ships."

E. GILES,
Officiating Resident Transport Officer.

H. M.'s Dockyard, Bombay, Transport Office, 8th July 1874.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive OFFERS for the following MACHINERY lying at Madras:—

1 Two-Cylinder 11" ram Hydraulic Press, Cast Iron Cylinders by Nasmyth, Wilson, & Co., complete: box 13' by 4' by 1'4".
1 Spare Cast Iron Cylinder for ditto.
1 Weighing Box and Scale for ditto.
1 Pair Horizontal direct-action Hydraulic pumping Engines, 20" Cylinders by 24" stroke, complete with pumps, piping, governors, &c.
2 Cylindrical single flue Boilers, 21' 6" long by 6' 0" dia., flue 2' 8" dia., complete with all necessary mountings.
1 Donkey Engine for boiler feed supply, 5 H.P., with all necessary connections.
5 Wrought Iron Water Tanks, with valves, cocks, piping, &c., complete.

All the above Machinery is of a superior order and will be found in good condition.

Offers will be received up to NOON ON THE 20TH INSTANT, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any bid.

ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT,
Liquidator Alexandra Press Company, Limited.

3, Church Lane, Bombay, 9th July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide.*

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

AKEODERMA.

(The Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.)
Eradicates Mange on
HORSES,
DOGS, | CATTLE,
CAMELS, | ELEPHANTS,

And all other pachydermatous animals. Its beneficial effect on the skin is in many cases marvellous; healing sores, removing scars, and restoring hair, in the most unpromising cases and producing a fine healthy coat.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-8; per Doz. Rs. 15.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HIPPOSTEACEA.

PREPARED BY A MILITARY VETERINARY SURGEON.

AN application for the REMOVAL of "SPLINTS," "CURBS," "SORE SHINS," and diseases of the Periosteum in the Horse; without blemish or loss of service while under treatment.

Horsemen will appreciate a remedy which removes unsightly disease and adds so materially to the value of the animal. Its use will demonstrate its beneficial results.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A shipment of this fine WINE has just been received, and the Undersigned are now bottling it. It is, as usual, in excellent order.

Per Dozen	Rs. 10 0
Pints	„ 5 8

JULES MUMM'S
CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts, Per Case	Rs. 40
Pints, „ „	„ 42

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a lower-roomed comfortable BUNGALOW, No. 153, in Middle Colaba, recently vacated by Major-General L. S. Hough. For Rent and particulars apply to Mr. PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TUBACK, at No. 116, Tardeo Road.

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOREMAN for a large Establishment of Carriage Manufactory: must understand all the parts of business. Apply to DESCHAMPS & Co.

TO BE SOLD, two Bay HORSES, one BROUGHAM and one MAIL PHAETON, with double and single HARNESS.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN, } Hon. Secretaries.
T. BLANEY, }

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE and REMOVAL of MATERIAL of the BUNGALOW lately occupied by the Assistant Judge, Tanna. No Tenders will be received after 15th July 1874.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut. Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of an ICE MACHINE at Aden will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 o'clock of the 14th instant. Full particulars can be had on application at this Office. The purchaser will have to take delivery of the Machine at Aden.

F. P. MIGNON, Lieut. Col.,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 2nd July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING VESSELS at the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Particulars can be learned on application at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—TENDERS will be RECEIVED up to MONDAY next, the 13th current, for LABOUR REQUIRED for LOADING and DISCHARGING COAL, and for any BOATS which may be necessary.

For particulars apply at the Dockyard.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th July 1874.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 543 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1869 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, 1 L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,
GAUDART.

HOLKAR STATE RAILWAY.—On and after the 20th July 1874, one TRAIN only each way will RUN as follows between KHUNDWA and MORTUKHA on the NERBUDDA:—

DOWN TRAIN.

Khundwa, Departure	5-30 A.M.
Mortukha, Arrival	8-18 „

UP TRAIN.

Mortukha, Departure	4-30 P.M.
Khundwa, Arrival	7-18 „

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief, H. S. Railway.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 per cent. only deducted.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made
TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.
Full particulars on Saturdays.
N.B.—Please write legibly.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE
GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP.
FOR ALL INDIA.
TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court.

After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows:—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starters.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

THE NEW EUROPEAN FRUIT & AMERICAN VEGETABLE, FLOWER & FARM SEEDS

HAVE just arrived, all perfectly fresh and of the growth of 1873. The American Seeds are from Messrs D. Laudreth & Son, Philadelphia, the largest Seedsmen in the world.

IMPORTANT ADVANTAGE.

All orders for Rs. 5 and upwards will be sent to any postal station in India postage free, and without any charge for packing, except beans, peas, mustard, farm, fruit seeds, and seeds sold by weight.

When stamps are sent, one anna per rupee should be added, thus, if you want Rs. 5 seeds and send stamps to pay for them send Rs. 5-5-0 worth.

We never guarantee seeds, if they fail we are not responsible. This is the FIFTEENTH year of our importing seeds, and excepting one year, which we made good, they have given very great satisfaction.

Terms—CASH.—In the absence of a remittance, we regret we are unable to attend to orders.

NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.

FRUIT SEEDS, PIPS OR STONES.

Per packet of each kind, 4 Annas.

1. Almonds, the ordinary kind. 2. The Princesse or soft shell variety. 3. Apple pips. 4. Apricot stones. 5. Black currants. 6. Cherry currants. 7. Red currants. 8. White currants. 9. Green gooseberry. 10. Red gooseberry. 11. Yellow gooseberry. 12. Peach stones. 13. Pear pips. 14. Couetsch prunes. 15. Mirabelle prunes. 16. Monsieur prunes. 17. Reine Claude prunes. 18. Quince. 19. Red raspberry. 20. Large fruited red raspberry. 21. White raspberry. 22. Large fruited strawberry.

AMERICAN VEGETABLE SEEDS.

At Four Annas per packet of each kind.

Asparagus, 2 kinds, large purple top and Canover's colossal. Beet, long blood red. Borecole or Scotch Kale. Brussels Sprouts. Cabbage, 5 kinds, large York, early sugar loaf, green curled Savoy, red Dutch or pickling, Knol Kohl or Kohl Rabi, or turnip rooted. Carrot, 2 kinds, long orange and early horn. Celery, 2 kinds, large white solid and red. Cress, curled. Water Cress. Cucumber 2 kinds, early frame and long green. Endive, Botavian broad-leaved. Sea Kale Leek, London. Melon Musk, 2 kinds, green citron and netted nutmeg. Water Melon, ice cream. Mushroom Spawn. Parsley, double curled. Parsnip, sugar. Potato seed. Pumpkin, 2 kinds, cashaw and mammoth. Radish, 4 kinds, early long scarlet strap leaved, white turnip rooted, red turnip-rooted, and olive shaped. Rhubarb. Spinach, round Dutch Savoy. Squash, 2 kinds, early bush and long green. Turnip, 3 kinds, early flat Dutch strap-leaved, red top and amber globe strap-leaved. Vegetable Marrow. Aromatic or Pot herbs, 6 kinds, Lavender, Rosemary, Sage, Sweet Marjoram, Summer Savory, Thyme.

At Eight Annas per packet of each kind.

Artichoke, large globe. Beet, Egyptian, extra early. Brocoli, early white, large, French. Cabbage, 3 kinds, early Schweinfurth, large late drumhead and drumhead Savoy. Chillies, 3 kinds, large sweet Spanish, Cayenne and Cherry. Lettuce, 4 kinds, all the year round, early cabbage, royal cabbage, and white Paris cos. Onion, 3 kinds, silver skin, Weathersfield large red and large yellow Strasbourg. Tomatoe, 3 kinds, large smooth red, Cook's favorite, and Tilden.

At 12 Annas per packet of each kind.

Cauliflower, 2 kinds, early dwarf and half yearly. Tomatoe 2 kinds, Tree tomatoe, growing erect in tree form, and Trophy, a new variety recommended by Laudreth. A small supply only sent.

At Four Annas per packet of each kind.

Beans, French or Kidney, 2 dwarf kinds, early brown six weeks and Newington wonder. 2 pole or climbing kinds, horticultural or wren's egg and Scarlet Runners. Beans, English, broad Windsor. Mustard, white. Peas, 6 kinds, extra early, large white marrowfat, royal dwarf marrowfat, little gem Eugenie, and dwarf sugar purple blossom, edible pods.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOLD BY WEIGHT ONLY, NOT LESS THAN 4 OUNCES OF EACH.

Asparagus Rs. 2. Beet, long, blood red, Rs. 2. Beet Egyptian extra early, Rs. 4. Cabbage, large, York, Rs. 3. Cabbage, sugar loaf, Rs. 3. Cabbage, green, curled, Savoy, Rs. 3. Cabbage, red Dutch, Rs 3. Cabbage, large, late, dmhd., Rs. 4. Cabbage, dmhd., Savoy, Rs. 4. Celery, large, white, solid, Rs. 3. Cress, curled, Rs 2. Leek, London, Rs. 3. Parsley Rs. 2. Parsnip Rs. 2. Radish, long scarlet, Rs. 2. Radish, white, turnip-rooted, Rs. 2. Radish, red, turnip-rooted, Rs. 2. Spinach Rs. 2. Turnip, early, flat, Dutch, Rs. 2. Turnip, red top, Rs. 2. Turnip, amber globe, Rs. 2.

FARM OR CATTLE SEEDS.

At 4 As. per packet of each kind.

Long red mangel wurzel Beet. Red globe mangel wurzel Beet. Yellow globe mangel wurzel Beet. White Belgian Carrot. Yellow Belgian Carrot. Lucerne. Improved purple top ruta boga or Swedish turnip. Pomeranian globe turnip. Yellow Aberdeen turnip.

Collard's Cabbage	As. 8
Green glazed Cabbage	„ 8

FLOWER SEEDS.

40 kinds at 4 as. each.
35 kinds at 6 as. each.
11 kinds at 12 as. each.
1 kind one rupee.

Detailed price lists free by post.

W. L. ATKINSON & Co.,
5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN 1842; IN EUROPE IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

OF

BOMBAY—Dean Lane.
CALCUTTA—Hare Street.

BORDEAUX—Place du Champ de Mars.
LONDON—Mark Lane & Cockspur Street.

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. THE QUEEN.
THE HIMALAYA CLUB.
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.
THE SIRHIND CLUB.
THE BOMBAY CLUB.
THE WINDHAM CLUB.
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.
THE WESTERN INDIA CLUB.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
THE BENGAL U. S. CLUB.
THE CAWNPORE CLUB.
THE LUCKNOW U. S. CLUB.
THE REFORM CLUB.
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB.
THE SIND CLUB.
THE TUTICORIN CLUB.

REVISED LIST.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarets.
Two „ „ Sauterne.
Six „ „ Burgundy.
Four „ „ Champagne.
Ten „ „ German Wines.

Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four „ „ Port.
Four „ „ Cognac.
Seven „ „ Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling	38	20½
Good Sparkling (Star)	34½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

		Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle		39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel		34	18½
Moselle (Still)	Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock „	Johannisberger	42½	22½
„ „	Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „	Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „	Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel		27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.

	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	16½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	28

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle), original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
„ old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale	White capsule	27
„ pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality	„	25½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	22
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	22½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„	22½
Geneva, in flasks	„	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Cholera, Cherry Brandy, Crême de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crême de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino. } *per case.* 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Per dozen. Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20½
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	28½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	28½	—

Terms:—*Three-Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article, bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz.:—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 3 Dozen Quarts	Rs. 5 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 5 12 per Dozen.
Do. „ Pints	„ 3 8 „	„ 3 12 „

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats ...from	10 8	to	18 0
SUITS ...from	20 0	to	30 0
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, made of the above material but rather stouter. Coat	15 0		
SUITS	25 0		
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light...from	27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from	40 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING...per yard	4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do. „	6 8		

UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
SILK ...from	10 8	to	18 8
ALPACA ...from	5 0	to	7 8

PITH HELMETS

COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated	10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
AND
EAST STREET, POONA, (OPPOSITE "NAPIER HOTEL.")

NOTICES.

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS.

	Rs. a.
OBLONG FOLIO pages, "14" by "12½," bound full Scarlet Morocco, handsomely tooled and gilt, with 2 gilt clasps, with spaces for 27 Cabinets and 100 Cartes de Visite, interleaved with leaves of thick cardboard for large pictures	85 0
LARGE QUARTO, 12 by 8½, dark red Russia, to contain 192 Cartes de Visite only	45 0
Ditto Square 12 by 10½, rather soiled, with 4 Cartes de Visite and 4 Medallion spaces on each page, to contain 120 of each, reduced to	40 0
NEW UPRIGHT PATTERN, 10½ by 6, to contain 96 Cartes, 2 on a page	18 8
SMALL OBLONG, 8½ by 5¾, dark brown Morocco, for 96 Cartes, 2 on a page, the pages richly ornamented	25 0
Ditto larger, 9¼ by 6¾, new design, the mounts removeable at pleasure, for 66 Cartes and a few Medallions	52 0
SMALLER ALBUMS, for 1 on a page, richly bound, dark green Morocco, gilt corners, and 2 gilt clasps, ornamented Pages	35 0
SMALL SQUARE for 48 Cartes, 1 on a page	17 0
NEW BOX ALBUMS, loose leaves and glass top cover	15 0
FOLDING POCKET CASES FOR CARTES-DE-VISITE, of Morocco leather, to contain 3 only	3 12
FAMILY RECORD ALBUM, including spaces for 96 Cartes	70 0
ALBUMS FOR NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, strongly and neatly half-bound, 15 by 12	5 8
Ditto Small Size	2 4

Photographs mounted and framed, and Albums prepared to order.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rullers, Skins.
Bondling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

100 BALES PEPPERELL DRILLS,
TO ARRIVE BY SHIP "BELVEDERE."
PRICE FIVE ANNAS PER YARD,
FOR SALE AT TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

TABLE LINEN.

MR. NEUBERG begs to inform his Constituents, and the Public in general, that he has been appointed SOLE AGENT in Bombay for the SALE of the well-known TABLE LINEN, &c., &c., manufactured at the GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE, and solicits the favour of their Orders for the same.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.	Rs.	DIAMOND PATTERN.	Rs.
6 ft. by 6 each	4 14	6½ ft. by 6½ each	4 4
7 „ by 7 „	6 0	6 „ by 8 „	4 10
7 „ by 9 „	7 12	6 „ by 9 „	5 4
8¼ „ by 8¼ „	8 0	7½ „ by 7½ „	5 0
7 „ by 12 „	10 4	7½ „ by 9 „	6 0
8¼ „ by 15 „	15 0	7½ „ by 12 „	8 0
10 „ by 10 „	12 8	7½ „ by 13 „	8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

	Rs.		Rs.
20 in. by 20 per doz.	4 8	20 in. by 20 per doz.	3 12
24 „ by 24 „	5 8	24 „ by 24 „	4 12

TOWELS.

	Rs.
32 inch by 32 per doz.	8 8
34 „ by 34 „	9 8
[illegible] „ by 45 „	11 0

COUNTERPANES SINGLE AND DOUBLE COTS.
TOILETTE TABLE COVERS.
&c. &c. &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. NEUBERG,
AGENT,
BOMBAY.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,

(OF MADRAS),
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of Furniture for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, Ante-room, Camp, Messes, and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c., &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE, Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, Carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, [illegible] Prie-dieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, [illegible] Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c., &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 [illegible] Slates, Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., [illegible]

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, [illegible] 50 yards for a full size Billiard Table.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 21
Ditto 12	„ 80
Pyramidal	„ 112

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; No. 2 & 3 from [illegible] each.

Cue Tips 8 annas a doz.
Chalk 12 „

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without [illegible] complete, from Rs. 80 to 350.

GILT MOULDING for Frames, Oil Paintings, Photographs, from ¼ inch to 6 inches broad, of the best selection, [illegible] of Frames, Gilt, Rose, Maple, and other Woods, and also Gilt Furnitures made to order.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of [illegible] designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

D. & Co. have Presentation Articles and Table Ornaments, Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, [illegible] Porcelain Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly [illegible], fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromo-lithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE AND GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINES, Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These apparatuses, advantageously complete those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pression or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS—Double action, easy to work by hand; quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each.

MADRAS MATTING—Very strongly made for Verandahs, Ante-room, Staircase.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door Locks, Boxes and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes from 4 to 6 livers, Porcelain Nobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass head, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New model for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS—Expressly made for India, Punka-proof, gives a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE—For Pavement, white and black, 1 square foot, Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE HAIR-CLOTH—China and French Damasks, [illegible] Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS—With borders, new patterns, Brussels, [illegible] and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres representing Landscapes, Streets, [illegible] Drawing-rooms, &c., &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Board, also re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, [illegible] them hope for a continuance of it.

MHOW.

GREAT ENGLISH St. LEGER SWEEP, FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS Rs. 10 EACH CASH.
For Full Particulars see WEDNESDAY'S Paper.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM ON LIFE INSURANCE.

The Undersigned are prepared to accept Applications for Life Insurance in the above Company at a considerable REDUCTION in RATES on those previously charged, particulars of which can be had at our Office.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents, Scottish Imperial Insurance Company.

NEW MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the New Mazagon Land Company (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamajee Hussajee Street, Mandvee Bunder, on FRIDAY, the 10th July 1874, at 3 P.M., to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Company held this day:—

"That in accordance with the regulations of the Company the Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of [illegible] New Shares of Rs. 2,000 each."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price [illegible] ed on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

MESSRS. WATSON AND CO'S
ANNUAL
CLEARANCE SALE
HAS COMMENCED,
CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

COPPER-PLATE [illegible]
ENGRAVING [illegible]

VISITING CARDS, [illegible] Envelopes, [illegible] Seals for [illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COM[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]NG, 9TH JULY, 1874.

[illegible] yesterday evening re[illegible] Cotton Market as closing [illegible]ales, at unchanged prices on [illegible]d. lower for arrivals, Fair Dhol[illegible] delivery, being quoted at 5 5/16d. [illegible] This morning's market opens quiet but unchanged, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports [illegible]. The American receipts at the ports yesterday were 2,000 bales against 2,000, and the exports to Great Britain 2,000 against nothing on the corresponding date last year. Mid Uplands in New York is unaltered at 17½c. per lb.

The London General Produce Markets showed no change yesterday.

Consols this morning are quoted at 92¾, French Rentes at 96¾, a recovery in both cases of ¼, Bar Silver is still at 58¼.

Business of a general character continues as dull as ever, but in Government Paper there has been quite an excitement since the result of the tenders for the new loan has become generally known. Later telegrams give corrected returns of the allotments, which are even more favourable for Government than was at first supposed; Rs. 102-10-2 having only received ¾ per cent. of the amount tendered for and not 75 per cent. as at first advised. The bulk of the loan, however, has gone at Rs. 102¾, the Bank of Bengal alone having, it is said, taken over two crores at that figure, while some small amounts have even gone as high as Rs. 103. No list of the allottees is yet out, but we hear that the whole amount has gone into six hands only, none of the exchange banks, except the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation having obtained an allotment. A report is current that a large portion of the Bank of Bengal's tender was on behalf of the German Government, who have adopted this means of getting rid of a portion of their large holdings of silver. If correct, this must necessarily lead to extremely cheap money and a very depressed level in Sterling Exchange, but in any case the market can scarcely fail to tend in that direction, every influence at the moment being directly in favour of it. By wire from Calcutta we learn that the Bank of Bengal have to-day reduced their rates of discount one per cent. all round, and their margins for loans on Government Paper one per cent. on Fours and Fours and a half, and one and a half on Fives and a half. This can scarcely fail to have a further depressing effect here, and, looking at the position of the Bank of Bombay, a reduction in their rates of discount might also be expected, but the policy of that institution for some time back has been to follow the general market instead of leading it.

The actual operations in GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day have been large, at a rise of 1¼ to 1½ per cent., closing quotations being:—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 110½. In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been very little doing. Rates have been very irregular and at the close show a decline of quite a half per cent. We quote Bank Bills on demand 1s. 10 3/16d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10½d.; Credits 3 months' 1s. 10 7/16d., 6 months 1s. 10⅝d.; Documents, 3 months' 1s. 10½d., 6 months' sight 1s. 10 11/16d. per rupee. On Calcutta, demand bills are at ⅛ premium, and 60 days' sight 5/16 per cent. discount.

SHARES to-day are firm, but as a rule quiet. Mazagons and Freres are exceptions, the prospect of some of the new Spinning Companies being likely to occupy some of the land having given rise to considerable speculation. Bank shares continue quiet and unaltered. Press property is neglected. Spinning Companies quieter and rather lower.

In COTTON there is still little doing, the tenor of the home advices holding out but no inducement to exporters, while the weather is also against shipping operations. Prices nominally are quite unaltered. Receipts yesterday were only 706 bales, making up 3,722 for the six days, the greater portion of which has been made up of Sholapore and Barsee.

FREIGHTS are dull and unaltered at £2·10 to £2·13·9 by sail, and £2·7·6 by steamer.

IMPORTS continue in the same depressed state without change, worthy of notice.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Noml. value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	782½
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	505
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct	Do of Madras	1,250
0	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,405
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	145
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	1,125
6,0[illegible]	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	380

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 pct	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	[illegible]
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,750
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	900
200	500	all	50p.s.	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	[illegible]
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	[illegible]
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	[illegible]
350	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji C[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	100 ps	[illegible]	[illegible]
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	400	350	60 ps	M[illegible]	[illegible]
600	2,000	5,000	...	N[illegible]	[illegible]
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince [illegible] Press	[illegible]
200	1,000	all	...	Sass[illegible] Press Co.	[illegible]
400	850	750	135 ps	Scinde [illegible]	[illegible]
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab [illegible] Press Co., Limited	[illegible]
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria [illegible], Madras	[illegible]
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. [illegible] & Press Co.	[illegible]
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's [illegible]	[illegible]

* Per share for the half [illegible].

SPINNING AND WEAVING [illegible]

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Sp[illegible]	[illegible]
500	2,500	all	175p.s.	Alliance Spinning	[illegible]
800	2,000	all	...	Chownuggur [illegible]	[illegible]
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United [illegible]	[illegible]
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	[illegible]
2,500	2,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	[illegible]
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	[illegible]
750	1,000	all	60p.s.	Jewraj Balloo Mills	[illegible]
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	[illegible]
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	[illegible]
2,500	1,000	all	100p.s.	Manockji Petit's	[illegible]
300	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	[illegible]
600	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	[illegible]
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	[illegible]
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s.	Soonderdas Spinning	[illegible]
500	1,000	250	10p.s.	Do. do. 1/4 share	[illegible]

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	219·8·0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	...
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19¼	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ST. GEORGE, 898 tons, Captain J. R. Hall, which arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool March 24th, brought 1,342 tons and 12 cwts. coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. and O. s. s. AUSTRALIA from Calcutta, arrived in Madras roads on Sunday with the following passengers:—For Southampton.—Mrs. Wauchope, Mrs. Place, Messrs. Geeckie, Macarthy, Palmer, Lobb, Hills, Thompson, and H. Newberry, and Mrs. Losack.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PATNA, 1132 tons, Captain J. Avern, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Carwar.—Mr. and Mrs. Westbrook, three children and three servants, and seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with the following cargo:—From Calcutta:—358 packages gunnies, 204 bales jute, 1,499 bags sugar, 104 bags rice, 4 cases flower oil, 3 kegs tobacco, and 1 bundle fans. From Madras.—10 bales twist.

THE s.s. EMBLEHOPE, 1,244 tons, Captain J. R. Stephenson, arrived in harbour yestertay from Calcutta (June 26th), with a cargo of 136 packages hemp twine, 1 case tea, 4 packages arrowroot, 3 cases grey shirtings, 3,480 packages gunnies and bags, 76 packages tobacco, 730 bags rice, 10 casks castor oil, 13 cases camphor, and 1,436 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P. & O. s. s. PESHAWUR arrived in Madras roads on Tuesday evening with the following passengers:—From Southampton.—Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Miss Silver, European servant, Major and Mrs., Mesharm, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Pearse, Mr. R. P. Modie, Miss Cowen, Mr. Owen Wright, Mr. Arathoon's European female servant, and ayah, Mr. Searle, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Leggatt and infant, Revd. Mr. Hope's ayah, Capt. Thompson, Mr. G. Brown, Mr. Macnamarah's ayah, Messrs. Hamilton, Peacock and Graham.

THE BRIG FUTTAY SULTAN, 310 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (June 8th), calling at Hoodeida and Aden, with one hundred and fifty-two pilgrims and the following cargo:—From Jeddah—40 packages gold and silver coins, 49 packages gum, 43 packages almonds, 1 case books, 5 packages pomegranate bark, and 3,760 cantars salt, to be carried into the same botton for another port. From Hoodooda—125 chests tea, 44 packages senna leaves, 70 packages downa, and 2 packages mats. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Joosub Noor Mahamed.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Cashmere (s)	Turner	Calcutta, June 20.
	Emblehope (s)	Stephenson	Calcutta, June 26.
	Futtay Sultan	Nacoda	Jeddah, June 8.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Jane Law	Mitchell	Liverpool.
	Oncle Felix	LePere	New York.
	Patna (s)	Avern	Coast and Calcutta.

The steamer Parana, Waring, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Ship Lord Clyde, to Penang and Singapore via Coast.
Ship Conamara, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
5	Mahratta (s)	Ewert	Kyouk Phyoo, July 1.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Chandbally, July 3.
	Lord of the Isles	J. Craigie	Liverpool, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
5	Madura (s)	....	....
	Curlew (s)	....	....
	Meinam (s)	....	....
	Almora (s)	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
6	Enmore (s)	....	Liverpool.
	Peshawar (s)	....	Suez Aden & Galle.
	Evelyn Wood	....	Negapatam.

DEPARTURE.

July.			
6	Oriental (s)	....	Rangoon & N. Ports.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th July, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 82, rainfall 2 inches 60 cents.

CARWAR, 9th July, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·97, rainfall 2 inches 45 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th July, 10-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, and south-west, maximum 78, minimum 73, wet bulb 77, barometer 29·81, rainfall 2 inches 35 cents.

TUTICORIN, 9th July, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29·82.

VINGORLA, 9th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south west mild, thermometer 81, rainfall 3 inches 62 cents.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo, s, 3 packages wall papers, Jewabhoy Heptoola, 330 barrels alum, Hajee Esmall Jaitha's Sons.
Milford, 6 crates earthenware, Hurridass Veerchund.
Hindostan, s, 100 cases copper sheets, Dhurumsy Poojabhoy; 7 cases medicine, Shariffally Heptoola; 39 kegs iron nails, G. Hussan A. Husson; 2 cases cheese, C. E. Mitchell and Co; 8 packages medicine, A. K. Lookmanjee.
Teheran, s, 8 bales paper and 1 bale straw boards, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Electra, 100 kegs iron nails, and 700 barrels rosin, Bell Brandenburg & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—9TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marian More, 425 bales gunny rags, Farnham and Co.
Milford, 22 cases churdroos, Nemchund Veerjee.
Palestine s, 2,000 bundles linseed, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co; 50 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee and Co; 105 bales cotton, Khuttow Muckunjee; 210 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soorchund; 400 bales cotton, Tharra Topen; 50 bales wool, Jaitha Vuria; 160 bales cotton, Luckmeedas Toolseedass; 484 bags myrabollams, Remington and Co; 22 bales wool Ruzabally A liruza
Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
George Gilroy, 66 bales cotton, Sewlall Motilall.

FOR NEW YORK.

Ben Venue, 13,800 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin, s, 5 cases fishmaws and 11 bundles sharkfins, Gowabhoy Samjee; 9 chests opium, Shryram Dawlutram; 5 chests opium, Luckmundass Sewdase; 221 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 26 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cawasjee Tata; 25 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram; 117 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin, s, 17½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; chests opium, Luckmundass Sewdass.

HIGH COURT.—10TH JULY.

[Appeals before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Appeals for hearing.

489-72—Jefferson and Payne—Patel Jewa Kassidass v The Secretary of State—Mr. Hearn—Part heard.
542-70—Jefferson and Payne—Jairaz Peerbhoy and another v Eldon Stewart Carry—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
665-72—Tyabji and Sayani—Chintoba Purshotum v Narayen Succaram—Mr. Fletcher.
107-73—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Pestonjee B. v Pallonjee Pestonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

LONG CAUSES.

384-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Fazullah Cassumbhoy v Bawa Peerali B.—M M. Munshi.
474-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Abdool Rahman bin Ali M v Abdool Aziz Muzee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
582-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Moolchund Nathoo v Lilladhur Kessowjee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
588-73—M H Khan—Thucker Purmanundas Jewandas v Sha Bausbhoy Dwarkadas.
115-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo, &c, v Jethabhey Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
306-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Madhowdas Dwarkadas and others v Veerjee Poonja and another—Jefferson and Payne.
[illegible]-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Luckhumsey Govindjee and others v the G. I. P. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
[illegible]-72—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Premjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.
[illegible]—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas Khimjee v Murarjee Premjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

[illegible] and Turner—Ludwig A Biascheck v Bhugoobhoy [illegible]chund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
[illegible]—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v [illegible] Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
[illegible]—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v [illegible] and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.
[illegible] Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, [illegible]—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
[illegible]—Curreem Heerjee and others v [illegible]anjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.
[illegible] Thacurdass—Shivram Purshotum [illegible]umdass and others—Manisty, [illegible]
[illegible] and Peile—Peter Ewart and [illegible] Alladinbhoy—In person—To[illegible]
[illegible]—Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy v [illegible]—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
[illegible] Thacurdass—Thacursey Mooljee v [illegible] and others—Craigie, Lynch [illegible]
[illegible]—the Hon J K Bythel v [illegible] and others—Leathes, [illegible]
[illegible] Shri Girdhurjee [illegible]bundas—Shapoorjee [illegible]

[illegible] PINHEY.]

[illegible] Brandenburg v [illegible]nce.
[illegible] v Sobag[illegible]
2[illegible]—[illegible] others v [illegible]
268-7[illegible]—[illegible]oojee [illegible] Wadia—[illegible]
154-73—[illegible] and [illegible]abjee [illegible]
1086-68—[illegible] Thavur [illegible]
608-73—Sh[illegible] Th[illegible] and [illegible]
269-73—Ma[illegible] and [illegible] Craig[illegible]
272-73—Dallas [illegible] Ookerda[illegible] farlane a[illegible]
317-73—P. Cow[illegible] wanlaljee [illegible]
350-73—Mr. Hope—[illegible] Ally—Craw[illegible]
463-73—Shapoorjee [illegible] and another [illegible]
531-73—Tyabjee and Sa[illegible] H. W. Norris—[illegible]
716-73—Hearn Clevel[illegible] others v Moolj[illegible] Turner.
215-73—Jefferson and Payn[illegible] Depajee—Rimington, Hore and [illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL—July 9.

Parsons, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on sick leave, from Fyzabad.

DEPARTURES—JULY 9.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, to rejoin, to Kamptee.
Hewett, Colonel, Comdt. 24th Regt. N.I., to rejoin, to Neemuch.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 8th July, 1874.

It is notified for general information that when charges are landed or shipped at any Port by the Commissariat Department, all fees and charges must be paid by the owners in cash prior to the work being performed:—

Capt C A Moore, Cadre 2nd Cavalry, is placed on General duty Ahmednuggur

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 8.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut H H Settle, R E, (Imperial List), Asst Engr, Aden, is for one year.

Capt F J F Munro, 11th Madras N I, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are sanctioned, with effect from 7th June 1874:—

Mr C J Cuthbert, Actg First Officer of the Gun-boat Hugh Rose, to be First Officer of that Vessel, vice Beaumont, deceased.

Mr T H Baker, third Officer of the Steam Vessel Dalhousie (Actg second Officer May Frere) to be second Officer Hugh Rose, vice Cuthbert, promoted.

Mr E L Pryce, Actg third Officer of the Steam Vessel Dalhousie now Actg Second Officer of the Hugh Rose to be third Officer of the Dalhousie, to fill an existing vacancy.

The following arrangements are sanctioned, with effect from the 14 May 1874.

Mr E L Pryce, Actg 2nd Officer of the May Frere, to the Gun boat Hugh Rose.

Mr T H Baker, Actg 2nd Officer of the Gun Boat Hugh Rose, to the May Frere.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs G F M Grant and W H Propert respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent, Narookote, in the Panch Mahals, on the 24th ultimo.

Mr P Ryan, Barrister-at-Law, resumed charge of the duties of Asst Secy to Govt, Political and Educational Departments, on the 29th ultimo, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J W Walker is to act, until further orders, as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmadabad from the date on which Mr Newnham takes charge of his appointment as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ahmadabad.

Mr J W Walker, Actg Asst Judge at Ahmadabad, is hereby invested with the appellate jurisdiction contemplated in Section 17th of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, XIV of 1869.

Capt C A Moore, Cant Mag at Ahmednagar, and Mag of the first class in the Ahmadnagar District, is invested with the powers contemplated in Act XIII of 1859 within the Cantnt of Ahmadnagar.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Mag of the first class in the District of Surat named below, to be Mag in charge of Divisions:—

Mr H F Aston to be Mag in charge of the Chorasi Division.

Mr W Ramsay to be Mag in charge of the Bulsar Division.

The Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased, to delegate to Mr T C Hope, Magst of the District of Surat, the powers granted to the local Govt under the said Section.

Mr G Ayerst received charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 4th instant, before noon.

Mr W H Crowe delivered over charge of the Office of Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Tanna on the 2nd instant, before noon.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T A LeMesurier, late Asst Settlement Officer, Indus Left Bank Revenue Survey (appointed Probationary Asst Supt, Guzerat Revenue Survey, having passed the prescribed examination on the 8th Nov last, was placed in charge of an establishment on the 14th idem, from which date he is promoted to the rank of Asst Supt, fourth grade.

Mr G F M Grant, C S, Second Asst Collr of Ahmedabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years. He is also allowed subsidiary leave for twenty-one days.

Mr H T Ommanney, C S, Supy Asst Collr, Dharwar, is appointed an Officer for enquiry into titles for the town of Dharwar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Col J A Fuller, R E, to be Member of the Town Council in the room of Col J S Trevor, resigned.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon J K Bythell to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in the room of W F Peel, Esquire, resigned.

Surgn T Cody, Supt of Vaccination, Western Circle, has passed an Examination in Marathi according to the test laid down in Government Notification dated 10th January 1870.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The subsidiary leave granted to the Revd J Higgins in Notification dated 2nd Feby 1874 is cancelled. The Revd Mr Higgins is appointed to do duty at the Presidency until further orders.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col H F Hancock, R E, is appointed Under Secy in the Railways, vice Col J S Trevor, R E, resigned. Maj J H White, R E, is appointed Actg Under Secy to Govt and Consulting Engr for Railways from the date of Col Trevor's departure until Lieut-Col H F Hancock's return.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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  Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Bombay Army Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Madras Army Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Government Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
  Bombay Market Report—Freight Report—Bombay Bill and Stock Lists—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c.—Government Securities—Weekly Statements of the New Bank of Bombay, and G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING—
  Bombay: Arrivals and Departures. Calcutta: Arrivals and Departures. Madras: Arrivals and Departures.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
  Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
  Latest Telegrams.
  English Political Letter.
  English Commercial Letters.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

HUGHES-HALLETT—July 3rd, at Jabalpur, the wife of Captain Hughes-Hallett, M. S. Corps, of a daughter.

HUNT—July 4th, at Subathoo, the wife of the Rev. W. J. Hunt, Chaplain of Subathoo, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GODFREY—FARRELL—July 2nd, at St. Thomas' Church, Ootac mund, by the Rever nd Dr. Sayers, Senior Chaplain, William Hayley Godfrey, Lieut-Colonel, late H. M.'s 17th Bo. N. I., to Matilda (Milsie) eldest daughter of Edwin Farrell, Esq., of Hyderabad, Deccan.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1874.

MARSHAL MACMAHON appears to be by no means disposed to accept the useful but humble *rôle* assigned him by the majority of the Assembly, which placed him in power a year ago because it was afraid of "the sinister old man" who was bent on organizing the Republic, and because it believed it had found in the Marshal a convenient instrument for effecting a Monarchical restoration. A man who has once tasted the sweets of high office is seldom anxious to retire into private life again, and Marshal MacMahon, who a year ago spoke of himself as "a simple soldier" with no other wish than to make the will of the Assembly respected, has had his political ambition so rapidly developed since he became President that he is evidently now much more inclined to play the part of a Cromwell than of a Monk. Neither the Legitimists nor the Bonapartists have been able to move him from his resolution to maintain the form of government approved by the Assembly; and, now that the Assembly in its turn seems reluctant to complete the work of establishing the Septennate as a regular government, the Marshal throws his sword into the scale by "expressing his determination to rule for seven "years"—whether the Assembly likes it or not. Probably Marshal MacMahon believes that he is sure of the support of the army—at least his recent address to the 70,000 soldiers he reviewed at Longchamps was the speech of a General who relied on the army to support him personally against the warring factions of the Assembly—and he may no doubt have persuaded himself that France, wearied with a Parliamentary strife that leaves all things uncertain, is ready to acquiesce in the rule of a military adventurer who can answer for order. But we doubt if France has yet sunk so low as to fall a prey to the ambition of any man who thinks himself strong enough to seize the supreme power. Marshal MacMahon's name is hardly known throughout the country except as that of a [illegible]guished general of the Second Empire; [illegible] even if he be backed by the army, the [illegible]l must appeal to the people to confirm [illegible] the verdict of the soldiery—unless [illegible] to rely on the support of a Prætorian [illegible]ne. When that appeal is made, it is [illegible] believe that the pretensions of the Marshal himself will not be set aside, or that the constituencies will not simply give their votes for the Empire or the Republic—the restoration of the Bourbons being now out of the question.

Now that Lord Northbrook has made arrangements to leave Calcutta for a time, in order to visit Assam and other outlying parts of India, it may be presumed that the Famine in Bengal has ceased to excite disquietude or to require the immediate presence of the Chief of the State. The recent telegrams from the Famine districts have in fact been most reassuring. The condition of the people is described as "everywhere "good;" a greater breadth of land than usual has been sown for the autumn crops; and the people have left the Government relief works in hundreds of thousands to resume their labours in the fields. The only peg, indeed, on which even the London *Times* or the *Spectator* could hope to hang yet one more agonizing leading article is the cautious "*If*" of the compiler of one telegram, who says, "the young crops are in "an excellent state, *if* floods do not supervene." Let us pray that the floods may disappoint the prophets of evil, and that the splendid prospects of the next harvest may be realized. At all events, it is of no use at present anticipating that, in spite of appearances, there will be a second famine this year to complete the work of the first. Rather, the time seems opportune, now that the worst months are over in all the distressed districts, for taking stock of what has been done by the Government and what has been the cost of the relief operations. On the 13th of February last, when the Government of India had determined to lay in a stock of 340,000 tons of grain, at an estimated cost of three millions sterling, Sir George Campbell, in an elaborate memorandum, calculated that the total expenditure, including this sum, for all purposes in connection with the Famine, would not exceed five millions. Out of deference, however, to the urgent remonstrances of Lord Salisbury, who considered the supply of grain insufficient, the quantity to be laid in store was raised first of all to 420,000 and afterwards to 465,000 tons; and, accordingly, the Budget estimate for the Famine was 6½ instead of only five millions. The *Englishman* now asserts that, so lavish has been the expenditure from local treasuries, the total cost of the Famine will be fully 10 millions; but we cannot help believing that this must be a mistake, and that the amounts set against the various local treasuries must include expenditure of grain (for which the *Englishman* has charged separately) as well as money. Certainly, there can be no excuse whatever for any increase in the expenditure beyond the Budget estimate; for the condition of the people has never been so bad as the Government anticipated it would be. Take, for instance, the case of Tirhoot, the most heavily afflicted of all the districts, and in which provision was made for maintaining 1,000,000 out of a population of 4,000,000 during the worst period of the Famine, that is, in the months of May and June. The official narrative for the fortnight ending on the 25th ult., when the numbers receiving relief in one form or another reached their maximum, gives 969,067 as the number of labourers engaged on relief works in North and South Tirhoot; while the number receiving charitable relief was 175,941. The total number, therefore, exceeded the million by 145,000. But this was by far the heaviest fortnight; and even in Tirhoot the Government average has not been exceeded. This is evident from the admission in the Calcutta telegram of the 3rd inst., that "the expenditure of grain in Tirhoot "up to the 1st of September is expected to "reach 2,900,000 maunds." The total provision for Tirhoot was 4,200,000 maunds, so that there will remain for consumption in September and October, which should be very light months, 1,300,000 maunds, which, at the rate of 1½ lb. a day for each person, would suffice to maintain 460,000 people for two months. But the case of Tirhoot is the very worst we could have selected, for everywhere else the distress has been not nearly so intense as it was expected to be. The maximum of 3 millions dependent on the State for support has never been reached; the total numbers given for all Bengal and Behar in the narrative of the 25th ult. being 1,770,732 on relief works and 401,902 receiving charitable relief, or 2,100,000 altogether. Since this narrative was published the number of labourers on the relief works has fallen from 1¾ million to three-quarters of a million, all of whom are said to be infirm persons, women, or children. Strictly speaking, therefore, the Government is now only called upon to administer charitable relief to people not strong enough to work in the fields; and the whole number requiring support will hardly exceed the present limit of 1¼ million. Now, the stock of food remaining in store to feed these people must be enormous. The telegram of the 7th instant, indeed, states that, though the consumption of Government grain up to date has been only about 140,000 tons, not more than 200,000 tons is left, "after allow"ance for losses by waste." But, as the stock laid in was 465,000 tons, the losses by waste must, if this statement be accurate, have been 465,000—340,000 or 125,000 tons. In other words, 125,000 tons have been wasted to 140,000 tons consumed! Is this possible? If so, somebody must have made a nice fortune out of the "wastage." But, if it be true, the remaining supply of 200,000 tons is far more than the Government can possibly want to feed the people till the harvest time, even if the practice should be continued of wasting about a pound of grain for every pound consumed. It is impossible, therefore, even to conjecture what reason the Government could have to offer for exceeding the Budget estimate; and we would fain believe that it has not been, and will not be, exceeded.

THE Secretary of State for India, we learn, has expressed much approval of Mr. Peile's Report, on the administration of Kattywar for the year 1872-73. We do not at all mean that Lord Salisbury is quite satisfied with the administration itself, though he commends that of certain of the States—but with the just and comprehensive view of the situation which Mr. Peile's report conveyed. Regarding certain exaggerated statements formerly made of the political offence known as Barwuttia, Lord Salisbury remarks that the crime seems to have all but disappeared, and he ventures on this statement from the returns furnished by the State of Joonaghur, that is to say, the very State which the previous administration report parades as the chief offender in permitting outlawry or sheltering outlaws. A most important measure introduced by Mr. Peile, in which he was able to carry the Chiefs with him, is declared to be the reform of the States' Police under the leadership of Captain W. Scott. This is regarded as a very important step, and so, in no less degree, is the experiment of the Rajasthanik Court. From testimony furnished by many disinterested persons in Kattywar, we are confident both of the necessity of these two measures and of the support of Government and the people in general to them. It may be mortifying to Colonel Anderson that they were carried in despite of his opposition, but by this time he should be certain that they will continue notwithstanding his unconcealed ill-will. Education, it would seem, has but a poor footing in Kattywar, but Mr. Peile's previous experience as Director of Public Instruction well qualifies him for the better organization of the school system of his new province. We commend this task to his particular care, and no less the utterly effete but extravagantly conducted Public Works Department of the Agency. It will concern the public but little perhaps, but it must be in no small degree gratifying to Mr. Peile's Assistants to find their services appreciated in a special notice from the Secretary of State of the high terms in which the Acting Agent of the Bombay Government speaks of them. We heartily congratulate Mr. Peile on this return to the system of handsome acknowledgment of duty done which gained for Colonel Keatinge such loyal service and distinction. From Colonel Anderson's late reports the public would have some difficulty in believing that there was in Kattywar any one but himself and a native favourite or two; yet the Kattywar Commission has contained such names as Mr. Jardine, C.S., Colonel Law, Captain Lloyd, Major Watson, Colonel Parr, and others.

If we are in error in any of these remarks we shall be glad to submit to correction, but unless papers on public matters are placed at the disposal of the press we must depend more or less on hearsay for the information which it is our duty to gather. Short as was the time at Mr. Peile's disposal he did not fail to detect and comment upon a serious defect in our fashion of government, that of quietly assimilating everything in Native States under our management pending the minority of the Native Sovereign to British ways, by which we accustom a whole generation of people to our better justice certainly when we happen to be right in the matter at issue, but also to our expensive and cumbersome machinery, its prolixity and provision for never-ending appeals, its abrogation of all authority: and, these things done, we hand the State back to the rightful heir with no guarantee for the continuance of our very superior system, but with the Chief and his people hopelessly at variance. Lord Salisbury, it seems, will have none of this, and Political Agents managing Native States will be required to take care that native institutions are preserved while they are cleansed of the evil that abounds in them.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

THE following remarks on the new Loan are quoted from the Money Market Report in our *Overland Summary* of to-day:—

The event of the week in a commercial point of view has been the allotment of the new Government Loan for 2½ millions sterling, which has proved a most successful operation on the part of Government. The tenders were opened in Calcutta at noon on the 8th instant, and we learn by telegraph that tenders at Rs. 102-10-2 received only ¾ per cent. of the amounts asked and above that in full. The greater part is understood to have been alloted at Rs. 102¾, the Bank of Bengal alone having received upwards of 2 millions at that figure, while some comparatively small amounts have gone as high as Rs. 103. It is currently reported here, but with what degree of truth we are unable to say, that a considerable portion of the Bank of Bengal's allotments will go to the German Government, who are adopting this plan to get rid of their surplus stock of silver, and as they will be able to place their purchases of paper at very good rates in London the operation will probably show a most favourable result. If this report be correct it will go a great way towards inducing an easy money market here and a lower level of Sterling Exchange by bringing so much more specie into the country; and as the bulk of the paper will go into the hands of home investors the old loans will be benefited on this side by the new issue being kept off the Indian markets. Whether the report is correct or not the effect of the very successful negotiation of the loan is already apparent in the advance of one and a half per cent. which has already taken place in Government Paper and the generally better tone of the Stock and Share markets.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. HINDOSTAN, Captain N. ROSKELL, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Capt. & Mrs. Taylor & infant.
Capt. & Mrs Monro & infant.
Surg. Maj. W. G. Don.
Mrs. Harington.
Miss Clark.
A gentleman.
Mr. J. Goldsworthy.
Surg. G. White.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr. F. L. Charles.
Mr. O. S. Stack.
Mr. W. D. Laing.
Mr. H. W. Payne.
A gentleman.
Mr. O. G. Jones.
Mr. Archibald Hills.

FOR VENICE.—Dr. F. W. Doolittle.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. & Mrs. Schumacher.
Mr. C. D. Mangos.

NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH, 7TH JULY.

As promised in my last letter I give you the cream of the Commissioner of Lucknow's (Colonel Reid's) judgment in the appeal made by the Government of Oudh and General Tombs, defendants, appellants, *versus* J. Sinclair, plaintiff, respondent. What I have sent you embodies about one-eighth of the matter contained in the original, but all the salient points are included which are sufficient to interpret the whole. From the decision given it would naturally result that the appeal filed by Mr. Sinclair in *formâ pauperis* would be dismissed, which it has been, against the insufficient damages of Rs. 3,000 awarded against him by the Court below. I believe he intends going up with another appeal to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and, if so, it is to be hoped it will not be assuming the proportions of tapering fine by degrees and beautifully less. In my humble opinion this judgment has fully met the equity of the case. Of course others will form theirs. Government will have to write off about Rs. 600 to profit and loss; and by this award, if Mr. Sinclair choses to accept the sum, he will be enriched to the tune of five rupees.

After recapitulating all the facts of the case down to the point of Mr. Sinclair being handed over to the Cantonment Magistrate by the European guard, and before whom he had to answer a charge of provoking a breach of the peace, the judgment proceeds to observe that General Tombs states that he acted throughout in perfect good faith and in the interests of public safety (in placing Mr. Sinclair under restraint in his own house), and no violence was used by his orders or his request. The amount of damages claimed by the plaintiff was excessive with reference both to his position in life and the nature of the alleged wrong. The arrest of Mr. Sinclair, however, preceded the examination by the medical officers, and he was not made over to the Cantonment Magistrate under Act 36 of 1858, but under wholly different circumstances. The Court considered the first ground of appeal so important a one, that it criticises every point of the evidence bearing on it, and gathered therefrom that Mr. Sinclair was very eccentric and frequently violent, especially to natives, some of whom he had assaulted. No violence was shown by him to any Europeans. The Court did not think it was proved that Mr. Sinclair was, at the time restraint was put upon him, a dangerous lunatic, but it is clear that General Tombs believed him to be so, and on the whole the Court was of opinion that there were sufficient grounds for proceeding under Section 4 of the Act quoted above, which authorises the apprehension of all persons *believed* to be dangerous by reason of lunacy.

The second and third grounds were considered together. Amongst other remarks, the Judge observed that there is nothing unusual in employing unarmed European soldiers to watch Europeans when only native policemen are available, and that the employment of Europeans was specially desirable in this case as the presence of natives was likely to irritate. It is not alleged that General Tombs proceeded under either of the Acts 24 of 1864 or 36 of 1858, or indeed under any particular law, but it is contended that he felt bound to take immediate steps himself in the absence of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Magistrate of the District, and that he acted as a sensible and considerate man; and that subsequent enquiry into the legality of his proceedings shows that they were justifiable by law. It appeared to the Court that the arrest was not illegal, though the procedure in effecting it was irregular; and it would have been more considerate to have consulted the medical officers before resorting to extreme measures.

On the subject of the fourth ground, the Court remarked that the Civil Judges of Lucknow has held that the General was in no way responsible for the criminal proceedings, and that this part of Mr. Sinclair's complaint need not be entertained. The Judge, however, observed that as the Court below held that the proceedings of the Criminal Court were irrelevant, his comments upon them were, to say the least, uncalled for.

With regard to the fifth ground, if the Civil Judge of Lucknow held that section 4 of Act 36 of 1858 applied only to persons who were wandering, he was wrong, but the Judge was not sure that he did so hold, and anyhow the question the Court disposed of on the first ground of appeal, where it stated that under English law a private person may without any warrant or authority confine a person disordered in mind who seems disposed to do mischief to himself or any other person—the restraint being necessary both for the safety of the lunatic and the preservation of the public peace; and that under the section above quoted arrest does always precede inquiry, and this is contemplated by the Act.

The expression "found an asylum in a jail" was superfluous for the reasons set forth in the sixth ground of appeal.

The seventh ground refers to the amount of damages. On this subject the Civil Judge recorded the following observations:—

There is established a clear case of false imprisonment on insufficient grounds. It is at the same time equally manifest that General Tombs was not actuated by any malice or personal feeling against the plaintiff. He was a perfect stranger to him. Nothing has passed before the arrest which would induce the belief that the General had used his position and authority intentionally to the injury and degradation of the plaintiff. From all I can make out it is unquestionable that the General acted, as he represented the matter to the Government of India, in the discharge of a public duty, having no doubt in view *those* antecedent acts of the plaintiff, established by the evidence, by which he had unfortunately acquired some notoriety.

Notwithstanding all this, I am of opinion that the defendant *has* rendered himself legally liable. He may have acted as he thought in the public interest, but he had no authority to resort to extreme measures, nor did the necessity arise for such a mode of procedure, and that he acted erroneously admits of no doubt. At the same time there exist, I consider, certain mitigating circumstances, allusion to which has been made in the course of this judgment, which must be considered and given due weight to in assessing the damages to which the plaintiff may be held entitled. The claim of the plaintiff is excessive beyond all bounds. There is no special reason assigned or proved for such a claim, nor indeed is any case made out for damages to the [illegible] of Rs. 25,000. Plaintiff was bound to prove his [illegible]. The plaintiff preferred his claim as a [illegible], [illegible] very questionable whether had he to pay the [illegible] of such a claim, he would not have moderated his demand. So that the amount laid claim to is no criterion of the damages to which plaintiff may fairly and reasonably be held entitled.

Considering the plaintiff's position at the time of filing the suit, and his station in life prior thereto, which are elements to be considered and weighed in assessing the damages in a case of this nature, I am of opinion, after careful consideration of the case in all its bearings, that a sum of Rs 3,000 as damages will meet all the requirements of the case, and at the same time meet the ends of justice.

In assigning the damages the Court [illegible] into consideration the high-standing of General Tombs.

This ground of appeal, the Judge stated, [illegible] considered in connection with those already noticed. He found that the defendant's conduct was such as to induce a *bonâ fide* belief in the mind of General Tombs that Mr. Sinclair was dangerous by reason of his lunacy.

The lower Court considered it unquestionable that General Tombs acted, as he represented to the Government of India, in the discharge of a public duty, and there was a written admission of Mr. Sinclair himself that "whatever steps Major-General Tombs thought it necessary to take I am sure he did so with the best intentions." Mr. Sinclair explained in his deposition that he made this admission as a servant of Government in order that Government might be induced to take action and cause his release; that he thought it wiser thus to write as mildly as possible, but after being released, taking advice of counsel, he came to the conclusion that General Tombs had the blackest and worst intentions, and even before he was released, on reading law books, he saw that beyond doubt the action taken was illegal. This statement certainly lends colour to the allegation of General Tombs that it did not occur to Mr. Sinclair to impugn his motives till he discovered that by so doing he might be awarded a larger amount in a suit for damages. The amount of Mr. Sinclair's salary was, in the opinion of the Judge, a point to be considered in assessing damages. Mr. Sinclair while under suspension sustained no pecuniary loss, and the Judge considered that no material injury was caused to his character and reputation by the acts of General Tombs—and as already stated, Mr. Sinclair's conduct was such as, in the opinion of the Court, to justify interference under Section 4 of Act 36 of 1858. It was by no means easy to determine what is a reasonable amount of damages in a case of this kind, but on a review of all the circumstances, it appeared to the Court that something more, though not much more, that nominal damages should be awarded, and that Rs. 300 is as much as Mr. Sinclair is fairly entitled to.

The last ground of appeal referred to costs. The Court was of opinion that the Civil Judge might have considered the claim of General Tombs to costs on the undecreed amount, but as it seemed to the Court that Mr. Lincoln's intention was to give plaintiff, Mr Sinclair, a clear sum of Rs. 3,000, Colonel J. Reid, the Judge, would not interfere with his order as to costs.

Mr. Sinclair will receive a decree for Rs. 300 and will pay the defendant's costs on Rs. 2,700, the difference between the award and Rs. 3,000.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to 4th instant was 19 inches 66 cents at the hill, and 25 inches 62 cents in the valley.

A NEW VAKEEL.—The Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have admitted Mr. George Sanderson Lynch as a Vakeel of the High Court.

THE Governor in Council has accepted the resignation of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday of the office of Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay.

THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KEMBALL, who proceeded home on leave of absence, has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty before the expiration of his leave.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, one Soorka Mooraj, a buggywalla, was convicted of torturing his horse, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

THEFT.—One Veljee Moolchund, residing at the Girgaum Back Road, reported that a theft of jewelry to the extent of about 45 rupees was committed at his house. No trace of the thief has yet been discovered.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Owing to the large accumulation of business in the Court, an addition of twenty bailiffs will be forthwith made to the staff of bailiffs. Ten of the new incumbents are to be paid at the rate of Rs. 25 a month, and the other ten at Rs. 20 a month.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 4th July, was 51 feet 1 tenth, the rainfall to same date being 20 inches 68 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet 4 tenths, the rainfall being 32 inches 85 cents.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, one Catherine Schwartz, describing herself as a prostitute, applied for and obtained a warrant against a man named Hardwood, whom she charged with wilfully damaging her property and with assault.

A FIRE.—On Wednesday last, a fire, the origin of which is not known, broke out at a shop in the Mahim Bazaar, consuming a quantity of wood with which it was stored. The extent of the damage was very trifling, as the neighbours succeeded in speedily extinguishing the fire.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—Many will be delighted to learn that a Fine Art Exhibition will be opened in this station on or about the 10th September. The exhibition will be under the same Secretaryship as last year, viz. that of Lieut.-Colonel T. Waddington, and this alone, from the success of last year's Exhibition, insures the present one being all that it should be.—*Poona Observer.*

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 29th June 1874, Rs. 55,13,506; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 14,529; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 5,00,017; balance, Rs. 50,28,018. There are in addition 35,252 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

REWARD OF MERIT.—On Tuesday morning last an interesting ceremony took place at Poorundhur. At a general parade of the troops at the station Quartermaster Sergeant Charles Cox, of the Bombay unattached list, was called to the front by the commandant, Major J. Wakefield, to receive a medal for long service and good conduct. The gallant major, after pinning the medal on the breast of the recipient, spoke a few homely words of encouragement to the men on parade, telling them that a similar honourable distinction was within reach of them all. The medal was accompanied by a gratuity of ten pounds

IRREGULARITIES IN THE POONA ARSENAL.—An enquiry is going on at present, in the Gun Carriage branch of the Poona Arsenal, into certain fraudulent malpractices by a mechanic non-commissioned officer. The departmental authorities' attention, we hear, were drawn to it by the same native workman who was the means of bringing the three conductors last year to trial, who were removed from the service, and for which he received a Government reward of 50 rupees. Colonel Hatch, the Agent for Gun Carriages, arrived here specially on Sunday, and is making a most searching enquiry amongst the workmen.—*Poona Observer.*

IN MEMORIAM.—The readers of the *Akhbari-Sodagur* were allowed yesterday to share in the general grief resulting from a dire calamity which has overtaken the entire establishment of that paper. Not that the printing press came to grief and made the morning issue of the journal impossible; not that a dilapidated building sustained a crash and buried in the *débris* reams of paper and cases of type; nor that the journal was suddenly deprived of the fertile brains of its leader-writer or the skill and supervision of its proprietor. That would have been something to regret;—but oh, the difference! It is poor Succaram Balloo that is the cause of the catastrophe. "He died after an illness which lasted several days. He was an old, an active, and an experienced man. He had done faithful service for eighteen years." But who was Succaram? Why he was the diffuser of light and knowledge, which he carried in the shape of the morning paper to its subscribers;—and he was, moreover, a recovery peon. "He had rendered satisfactory service in other departments and had made himself known among the subscribers of the paper residing at Mandvie and other places outside the Fort." The readers of the *Akhbari-Sodagur*, if they are inclined to think they do not get their money's worth of news, may console themselves with the reflection that more foolish things than this have been said and done in by-gone ages.

CONJUGAL FELICITY.—Yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, Ruttonbai, an elderly Parsee woman, charged her husband, one Framjee Muncherjee, with refusing to maintain her. She stated that her husband had deserted her some four or five days ago, leaving her without the means of support, and that she had suffered the greatest anxiety on his account during his absence. Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, who represented the defendant, stated that his client was a decrepid old man of more than eighty years of age, and that owing to the complainant's violent conduct towards her husband, he had merely consulted his personal safety in resolving to live apart from his wife. This system of persecution had been continued for the past thirty years, and it had latterly assumed so dangerous a character, that she was even accustomed to beat her husband. This portion of the pleader's representation seemed decidedly feasible, notwithstanding that the woman is more than sixty years of age. Mr. Nusserwanjee continued to say that his client was on the verge of the grave, and unable to work, but that he was in the receipt of a monthly pension of Rs. 6; and rather than return to his termagant spouse. he was willing to devote Rs. 5 out of this amount towards her support. The defendant produced his son to bear out his statement, and like a veritable type of the "thankless child" that is "sharper than a serpent's tooth[illegible] was [illegible] in his expressions of his [illegible]onable conduct. His Worship observed [illegible] circumstances it was advisable that they should live apart; and accordingly [illegible]fendant's proposal to allow his wife a [illegible]

CHEATING.—The following information [illegible]sterday by one Manockjee Nowrojee at the Fo[illegible]ice Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee. The subj[illegible]he information is a Marwarree, and the nature of the crime is what may frequently be [illegible] [illegible] is worthy section of the native community.—[illegible] Luckma Purka, a Marwarree trading together with Khoota Punna and Rama Punna, under the name, style, and firm of the said Luckma Purka, obtained the signature of my son, Dinshaw Manockjee, an infant of the age of 12 years, upon a blank page of one of their account books; and having entered several false items upon the said blank page, filed an action against my said son in the Bombay Court of Small Cause. That the abovementioned action came on for hearing before the Fourth Judge of the said Small Cause Court, and the said Luckma Purka took oath as usual. In the course of the trial of the said suit on the 8th instant, the learned Judge having discovered and being satisfied that the signature was obtained by the said Marwarree before the items were entered, and that the same were false, impounded the said book in Court, and nonsuited the plaintiff's claim, and ordered me to take criminal steps against the said plaintiff. Under the circumstances I beg that your Worship will issue a warrant against the said Marwarree, Luckma Purka, whom I charge with perjury and cheating under sections 193 and 415 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law." This deposition was not made on oath, as the magistrate considered it necessary to swear the informant at a later stage of the proceedings, and accordingly directed a summons to issue instead.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Wednesday the 7th July, was 257, being 3 less than in the preceding week, 33 less than the total of the week ending 8th July 1873, and 41 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 236 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	5	7
Fort, Southern	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,732	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	12	18
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Market	43,198	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	20	27
Mandwee	35,100	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	23	18
Chukla	36,748	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	13	16
Oomburkharee	49,873	1	4	...	1	6	2	...	20	13
Dongree	25,556	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	8
Dhobeetalao	37,915	...	6	...	4	1	3	1	17	16
Phunuswaree	29,760	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	3
Bhooleshwur	36,029	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	11	10
Kharatulao	23,638	1	4	...	7	3	3	...	21	8
Koombarwara	27,504	...	5	...	2	3	1	...	17	13
Khetwaree	24,817	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	11
Girgaum	21,234	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	5
Chowpatee	7,531	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	4	1
Walkeshwur	7,741	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	5
Mahaluxmee	4,317	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1
Mazagon	29,973	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	5	6
Tarwaree	10,083	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	12	...	2	5	4	...	34	17
Parell	13,773	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	6
Sewree	4,400	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Seo	11,572	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	8
Mahim	14,310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	11
Worlee	10,042	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	......	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Bombay	644,405	3	75	...	40	23	33	3	257	236
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		13	102	4	33	29	41	6	298	166

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.	Total birth ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	7	...	2	...	...	...	14	16
Brahman	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5	5
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Bhatia	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	6	4
Hindoo of other Caste	3	39	...	19	8	12	...	108	113
Hindoo Out-caste	...	4	...	7	...	3	...	19	19
Moosulman	...	11	...	6	10	7	...	60	54
Parsee	...	6	...	1	2	5	3	24	23
Jew	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Native-Christian	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	11	10
Indo-European	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...
European	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
Negro-African	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	75	...	40	23	33	3	257	236
Corresponding week '73.	4	114	...	34	19	41	8	290	226

DOUBLE EXECUTION.

RAGHOO DHAKOO and Rahimtoola Meer Ali, who were respectively condemned to death by Sir Charles Sargent at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the former for the murder of his wife and the latter for the murder of his Khoja partner in business, will be hanged at the usual place in front of the County Jail on Tuesday morning, the 21st inst.

BYCULLA CLUB v. THE WORLD.

LAST evening the match played by the Bombay Football Club was—Byculla Club against the World. Tennent led the Byculla Club men, and Cassels the plebeians. The former played with the wind in their favour, and were accordingly greatly advantaged. The Plebs. played up well, and for a long time the ball was kept dodging about among a series of scrimmages midway in the field. Rain came on heavily, but the players did not mind this, and went on with the game under the difficulties which were created by a slippery ball and slushy ground, on which it was all but impossible to maintain a footing. During one of the scrimmages the ball was passed to Tennent, who made a good run home with it. The kick at goal by Lushington just missed the cross-bar, and the game went on—the Byculla Club men, helped greatly by Boevey's dribbling and Branson's tremendous "forward" efforts, forcing the ball very near to the goal line of their opponents, but only to be sent back again by the World, who played up with lots of "go." Cooper, one of the half-backs, made some good runs, and so did Cope; but notwithstanding the efforts of these and other valiant Plebs. the game terminated in favour of the Byculla Club men.

A BOMBAY INSURANCE CASE.

AN interesting case arising out of the burning of the ship Aurora, Heriot, off Bombay Harbour, has just been before the Exchequer Chamber, London, and has been partially disposed of for the present; the great question in the controversy—viz. the question of over-valuation on the part of the insurers is postponed. The interest in the case is very considerable in Insurance circles, and one day and a half were consumed in hearing counsel on both sides. The question which raises a novel and difficult point in Marine Insurance is the following:—

The plaintiffs, a firm of merchants in London, were in the habit of receiving consignments of cotton from correspondents abroad, and, among others, from a firm at Bombay making advances thereon, by their acceptances. For the purpose of covering these consignments and their own advances thereon, they effected with the Insurance Company what are called "open policies" (that is, policies not naming the ships or goods to be insured), each policy being for £5,000 on "cotton" "*from Bombay to London*," "by ship or ships;" and as the plaintiffs received advices of shipments from their correspondents they "declared" the particular shipments to be covered by the policies. On the 29th of April 1870, the Bombay firm advised the plaintiffs of the shipment of 250 bales of cotton on board a particular ship, and of their having drawn on the plaintiffs for £3,000, at six months' sight, on account of the shipment and requesting them to insure the shipment. The bill was negotiated through the National Bank of India, the "shipping documents" (bills of lading, &c.,) being lodged as security. The bill of exchange being transmitted by the bank was accepted by the plaintiffs "against delivery of shipping documents," for the cotton. The plaintiffs then declared the cotton valued at £5,000 on two of the open policies they then had running with the company, and they directed the bank to retain the amount insured at their disposal until payment of the bill. Soon afterwards the ship containing the cotton was lost at sea and the cotton was wholly lost. The plaintiffs paid the bill of exchange and received the bill of lading for the cotton, and they then sued upon the policies to recover the full value of the cotton insured alleging that they were interested in and insured the whole. The companies denied that the plaintiffs were interested in the whole, or that the insurance was effected on the whole on their own behalf. They denied that the plaintiffs were interested in or insured for more than £3,000, the amount of their advances, and alleged that the Bombay firm were interested for the residue. And, therefore, while admitting that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover £3,000 they disputed their right to recover more. The Court of Common Pleas were equally divided on the question, the late Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Denman holding that the plaintiffs were interested in the cotton, and entitled to insure it to its full value; Mr. Justice Brett and Mr. Justice Keating holding that the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover beyond the amount of their advance, as their only interest in the cotton was to sell it as security for the £3,000 advanced. The Court being thus equally divided judgment was given for the plaintiffs in accordance with the verdict, and the company appealed.

At the appeal, it was suggested by Baron Bramwell that the company should accept the plaintiff's judgment for the £3,000 which it was admitted they were entitled to recover, and that they should then contest the right of the plaintiffs to recover the remaining £2,000 on the ground that the interest was really in the Bombay firm, and to this the counsel for the company assented, on the understanding that the company should be at liberty to contest the shipment of goods to any amount beyond £3,000. On this basis the case for the present was disposed of; the question raised being in effect postponed.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, 8TH JULY.

In the National Assembly to-day the Legitimists' motion regretting the suspension of the paper *L'Union* was discussed. The Left abstained from voting upon the motion, which was consequently rejected by 379 votes against 80.

A motion which was supported by Government re-proclaiming Marshal MacMahon's powers was rejected by 368 votes against 331.

It was ultimately resolved simply to pass an order of the day, which was carried by 339 votes against 315. This was considered tantamount to a partial Ministerial success.

The Ministry have tendered their resignation, which Marshal MacMahon has peremptorily refused to accept; he announces that he will send a message to the Assembly, expressing his determination to rule for seven years, and demanding the proper organisation of his powers.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 9TH JULY.

The s.s. Golconda, with outward mails for Bombay, left at two o'clock this morning; the s.s. Khedive left at two this afternoon with mails for Ceylon and China.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with sales freely offered. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account........ 92⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872........ 96½

Bar Silver........................ 58½

The sum of £229,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England—destination unknown.

The Bombay mails of the 12th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. J. McDERMOTT, M.D., is appointed Civil Surgeon of Sealkote, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. Potter.

Two slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Akyab at 3-10 A. M. on Saturday, the 27th June, travelling from east to west. No damage is reported.

THE official report from Aden says that there is nothing of interest to communicate; that the public health is good; and that supplies are plentiful.

THERE are at present 75 officers of the Madras army in the receipt of "Colonel's allowance": 45 belong to the Infantry, 28 to the Staff Corps, and 2 to the Cavalry.

MESSRS. THOMAS WATSON CO.'s Tea Report tells us that during the month of June the exports of India tea from Calcutta amounted to 1,142,210 lbs. as against 848,642 lbs. in June 1873.

GENERAL E. B. JOHNSON is not expected to leave India till October, so that speculation as to his successor in the post of Adjutant-General is at present somewhat premature.

THE *Delhi Gazette* is informed that one of the principal native officers in the service of His Highness the Maharajah of Benares is implicated in a case of criminal breach of trust, but the amount embezzled is not yet exactly known.

IT is stated that the Lieutenant-Governor will visit Calcutta towards the end of this week on urgent business connected with the approaches of the Hooghly Bridge and other pressing questions in connection with the port of Calcutta.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bankshall Street, on the 6th July, 1874:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,185	1,200	1,185	1,191 10 8	26,03,800 0 0
Benares...	1,565	1,155	1,150	1,151 6 2	18,01,925 0 0

THE flag at the American Consulate, Calcutta, was hoisted half-mast high on Monday on account of the death of Mr. Nathaniel P. Jacobs, for several years American Consul General at Calcutta, who died at his house at Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th April last.

A NEW method of preparing coffee is, we are told, becoming popular in France. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar and pressed into tablets. Coffee prepared for use in this manner is claimed, pound for pound, to be susceptible of far more complete utilization.

THE comet appears to be an undoubted fact. Information respecting its appearance and whereabouts has been communicated to the newspapers in all directions. We have not as yet heard, however, of its having been observed by any one in Bombay, though it is reported as having been seen at Maligaum. A correspondent of a Calcutta paper is very exact in his description. He says "its length is almost a yard!"

AT a special meeting held on Monday the Directors of the Bank of Bengal declared a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, and carried Rs. 20,000 to Bad Debt Fund, Rs. 75,000 to Reserve Fund, Rs. 50,000 to a Gratuity Fund, and about Rs. 90,000 found to next half year. The Bank's nett profit, after providing for depreciation in Government Securities, is Rs. 15,55,632, equal to 14½ per cent. per annum on the capital.

WRITING on Wednesday our Jubbulpore correspondent mentions that the Baboo who absconded from that station, on the 8th ult. with Rs. 2,147 in his possession, belonging to the E. I. R. Company, has been tried by the Cantonment Magistrate and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 200—or in default, 6 months' further imprisonment. When arrested near Indore on the 21st only 50 rupees were found on his person. The rest of the money which he took, was, according to his statement, lost by him on the road to Mhow.

IT is believed that the Special Ordnance Committee will leave Calcutta this week for Mhow, from whence they will proceed to Nagpore, and thence to Bombay. From Bombay they visit Belgaum and Hydrabad in Sind. They will next inspect Poona and such other factories, magazines, arsenals, &c., in the Bombay Presidency as time will allow. They will then, about the end of August, go on to Madras, where their labours will end. Between two and three months is the probable time that will be occupied by the sittings of the Commission.

A CONTEMPORARY gives the following as an outline of the Viceroy's movements during the next few months, liable of course to be altered as circumstances demand:—Lord Northbrook is waiting in Calcutta to receive Mr. Forsyth's report of the Yarkand Mission. As soon as everything in connection with this is settled, that is about the beginning of August, His Excellency will proceed to Shillong. He will in all probability return to Calcutta for the month of September, and then in October, when the scenery and climate of the hills are at their best, will make the much-talked-of visit to Darjeeling. It is expected that the Viceroy will leave for Assam on or about the 4th of August.

A MADRAS paper has been informed that instructions have been telegraphed by the Secretary of State to the Indian Government requesting that no action be taken on the subject of providing a harbour for Madras for reasons that will be communicated by letter. Our contemporary is afraid that this may signify that the Harbour scheme has been knocked on the head. May it not rather have reference to the proposal of a late agent of Messrs. Brassey and Wythes to undertake the construction of the work as a Government agent acting, as it were, in the light of a contractor's agent, whose proposal was published some little time back? The harbour projected has certainly been a long time under consideration, and it is natural that our neighbours should look with jealousy upon anything likely to interfere with the speedy prosecution of the work.

MR. DUNLOP, Assistant Commissioner, Akola Districts, has published a return showing the state of the cotton crop in Berar up to the week ending the 29th June. From 1st June to 29th June, the total fall of rain in Akola was 9·38 in.; in Booldana 8·47; in Bassim 11·79; in Ellichpore 9·39; in Woon 9·91; in Oomraoti 6·94. The monsoon opened very favourably in the early part of June, and the greater part of the cotton crop has now been sown. There has not, however, been any rain since the 23rd ultimo, and it is urgently required for the young plants. They have not suffered up to date, but if the rain holds off much longer, the dry weather will have an injurious effect upon them. The sky on Wednesday was cloudy, and the atmosphere oppressively hot as it often is before rain, and people were hopefully looking forward to some showers before long, in which case the prospects of the cotton crop will be quite favourable.

DURING the heavy rain on Sunday night, the *Pioneer* tells us, great damage was done to the records and other papers of the Accountant-General's and Controller's Offices at Allahabad. The infallible P. W. D., it appears, have built a series of drains for carrying off the water, which are let into or rather run through the walls of the building: these through some cause or other got blocked up or "choked," consequently in a few hours the water was on a level with the windows of the skylight, and then commenced a downpour into the Accountant General's Office, playing immense mischief with books, statements, &c. But this was not the worst. The Accountant-General's Office came off best, as it only got a downpour from one place, *viz.*, the skylight, while the water, after spreading all over the floor, leaked through into the rooms of the Controller's Office, forming a very respectable shower-bath, and playing havoc in general with papers, &c.

HIGH COURT.—9TH JULY.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

DINSHAW FRAMJEE WADIA vs. RUTTONBAI, WIDOW, AND OTHERS.

HIS Lordship in giving judgment in the above suit said it was brought on the 8th of October 1872 by the plaintiff against one Jamsetjee Fukeerjee Ghasswalla and one Dossabhoy Byramjee, for the specific performance of an agreement by Jamsetjee to sell to the plaintiff certain property on the Obelisk Road. In that month the first defendant Jamsetjee died, and his widow Ruttonbai was made a party to the suit as his legal representative. Shortly afterwards the report of a decision in July 1871 in the Privy Council, which was reported in the 14th volume of Moore's Indian Appeals, page 129, arrived in Bombay, and although the plaint was perfectly correct when drawn, and relief would have been granted notwithstanding the agreement for sale had not been registered (there being a decision in Bombay so far back as 1866—a decision by Sir Charles Sargent and confirmed on appeal by Chief Justice Couch and one of his learned colleagues) the decision of the Privy Council overruled the matter, and the plaintiff could not get the relief he sought, as the agreement had not been registered.

The plaint was accordingly amended, and eventually it appearing that the Ghasswalla had died insolvent, his widow's name was struck out, and that left the parties as follows: the plaintiff against the original second defendant now the sole defendant, Dossabhoy Byramjee. The suit came on for hearing last month, and the Court reserved its finding. Now the case appeared with one exception to be an extremely clear one. There was of course conflicting testimony, but it appeared to his Lordship that the following facts were satisfactorily established at the hearing. It appeared that the Ghasswalla had been in want of money and had accordingly borrowed sums of money from the plaintiff, and executed to him a Guzerati mortgage on the 1st of June 1869, to secure Rs. 800 with interest at 18 per cent per annum, and this agreement was registered. Further advances were subsequently made, not, as erroneously stated in the plaint, upon the security of the original mortgage, but on personal security, and the sum thus due on personal security, and also on the footing of the mortgage, amounting to a considerable sum, the plaintiff was anxious in the following year to have it paid. He said he wished to be repaid the monies he had advanced on personal security, and accordingly negociations were entered into and he was asked to reduce the rate of interest which he declined to do. The defendant was applied to and negociated between the parties. Eventually the parties met, and the defendant agreed to lend Rs. 1,200. He consulted his legal adviser Manockjee Nowrojee and the deeds were produced. Manockjee thought the title was a good one, and eventually it was arranged that the defendant should advance Rs. 1,200 to Ghasswalla, and the defendant was to get the original title deeds of 1868 by which the property had been conveyed to Ghasswalla. From the evidence of the plaintiff and of Manockjee Nowrojee, who said the defendant Dossabhoy had introduced the plaintiff to him, his Lordship had no doubt that the defendant was perfectly aware of, and had examined the mortgage of 1869 at this time. The parties having thus met (the defendant himself having, according to the first witness, seen the mortgage in question) the mortgage deed for Rs. 1,200 was prepared, and on the 20th of May 1870 was executed. It happened that at that time a master in the Elphinstone High School was building a house, and wanted some money to pay his workmen, and he arranged with the plaintiff that when he received these Rs. 1,200, he was to receive it from him. The defendant not being present on the morning of the 20th of May, the master called again, when the payment by the defendant to the Ghasswalla and by him to the plaintiff took place. The master in giving evidence had said that at that time the defendant asked leave to read the Guzerati bond, which he had had the audacity to swear he had not seen for two years afterwards. It appeared to his Lordship perfectly clear that the defendant had had on or before the 20th of May 1870 tangible possession of this deed, which was written in his own vernacular, and was perfectly acquainted with it. It had been argued on the part of the defendant that the mortgage was paid off on this occasion. His Lordship did not think so. There was an evidence to show that the defendant when he handed the money to the Ghasswalla specifically gave it either for the money due on the mortgage or on the further advances. The plaintiff had stated that he wanted the money to secure his subsequent advances: and there was nothing to show how the Ghasswalla wanted it appropriated. Under these circumstances the ordinary rule applied, and the person to whom the money had been paid had the power to appropriate it to any purpose, and accordingly the plaintiff appropriated it for the payment of the monies unsecured. His Lordship therefore thought that there could be no doubt that this mortage was not paid off, but was still existing. Then it appeared that in the following year another mortgage had been made with the plaintiff for Rs. 800, with interest at 24 per cent. per annum. In December 1871 the plaintiff and Ghasswalla had agreed to sell the property to the plaintiff, and buttakee was beaten on the 22nd of December. The plaintiff was unable though he got the deed prepared to get the Ghasswalla to execute it, but on the contrary, in May 1872, executed a form of conveyance to the defendant, duly attested in an attorney's office, purporting to have been executed for a consideration of Rs. 2,567, and four promissory notes were then handed to Ghasswalla in the office, and destroyed by him. In May 1872 the latter had actually had direct notice of the conveyance of the mortgage of June 1869 to the plaintiff. His Lordship was also of opinion that he had had constructive notice of the mortgage of 1871, and that he knew the property to be sold by Ghasswalla was under mortgage to the plaintiff. The defendant attempted under colour of a deed executed in an attorney's office to set up his claim on a bad title, that deed having been executed for the purpose of upsetting the mortgages to plaintiff, the promissory notes being fictitious and only drawn up in order to support that contention. His Lordship held the case to stand thus. The original mortgage of 1869 was good and valid with a power of sale. The next mortgage of Rs. 1,200 was advanced by the defendant, with a full knowledge of the mortgage of 1869. As to the mortgage of the 1st of July 1871 for Rs. 800 that was advanced by the plaintiff with a knowledge of the defendant's mortgage of the previous year.

The case came to this—the plaintiff had two mortgages of 1869 and 1871 which had priority to any right of the defendant over the premises, and each had a power of sale.

His Lordship found the issues in the plaintiff's favour and passed a decree against the defendant for the full amount with costs, with a power of sale after six months.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh Year of Victoria, Chapter XXI:—

Muncherjee Jamasjee, plumber.

Byramjee Sorabjee, formerly hack-buggykeeper, at present cook.

Dewjee Rugoonath, broker.

Duttoo Naiqueen Peduckurreen, dancing girl.

Rustomjee Bapoojee, broker.

Domingo Marian Drago, and Annastago Fernandes, widow of the late Salvadore Drago, the first-named insolvent is a compositor, and the second unemployed.

Vullubram Ramshunker, a mehta in the service of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

Kuttree Moosa Sallay Mahomed, dyer.

Hormusjee Pestonjee, merchant.

Dwarkadass Chubildass, mehta in the service of Dwarkadass Nurrotumdass & Co.

Saccaram Kessow Bhundaree, formerly English writer, at present unemployed.

Adumjee Ebramjee, grocer.

Mahadew (*alias* Babooraø) bin Abbajee Kulay, mehta in the service of Ragoonathdass Juggonnath.

Thucker Malljee Cullianjee, dealer in sundry goods.

Heera Baojee, coachman.

Ardaseer Bomanjee Captain, formerly dealer in gold and silver ornaments, lately mehta in the service of one Muncherjee Framjee, and now unemployed.

INDIAN NEWS.

A VEXATIOUS REGULATION.—The native cloth merchants of Lahore are uneasy concerning a proposed local regulation, according to which all English goods imported into the town are to be stamped with the big, black, and imposing seal of the corporation. An excellent plan, no doubt, for collecting the octroi duty—but, urge the merchants, sure to damage our laces, ribbons, bonnets, and silks. The lawyers, however, might benefit by the proposed rule—and another class more terrible even than they. Nothing could be easier for a smart police-officer entrusted with the enforcement of this rule, than to withhold the municipal ink-blot—for a consideration.

AN AWKWARD CONTRETEMPS.—As Mr. J. Gibbon, Superintendent of the Accountant-General's Office, was returning from church on Sunday evening last, in his gharry accompanied by his children, his coachman, who, it is since ascertained, is subject to moon-blindness, mistook a sheet of water near the new Press Buildings for the road, and drove the gharry fairly in, emersing Mr. Gibbon up to his neck. Notwithstanding the ludicrousness of the position, it might have ended with rather serious results for the children, had it not been for the timely assistance of one or two gentlemen. Mr E. Stack, who was prominent in the rescue, and saved them from, to say the least, a very awkward position, kindly drove them home. We believe that, beyond the temporary inconvenience of a cold bath in their clothes, no further injuries were sustained.—*Pioneer.*

THE LAWRENCE MILITARY ASYLUM, SANAWUR.—After the account which our Agra contemporary recently gave of the *fracas* which took place at the Lawrence Asylum at Sanawur, and in which three of the principal officers of that institution were concerned, it is now refreshing to read in his columns that peace once more reigns in the precincts of that venerable asylum. We trust however it may not be that kind of calm and quiet which precede the storm. At all events we congratulate the guardians in having at last succeeded in securing a doctor and a head master, who can accommodate themselves to the peculiarities of the principal. But we should like to know what action the Government intend to take on the report of the Commission, which sat some time ago, to inquire into the management of the Sanawur Asylum, and when that report is to be made public.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE REVIVALIST LOVE FEAST.—A numerously attended meeting was held last evening in the London Mission Chapel, Pursewalkum, to celebrate the first quarterly Love Feast of the Mission represented by the Rev. Mr. Taylor from America. The chapel was well filled, and the service commenced with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, after the orthodox fashion, instead of administration of bread and water as usual on these occasions. A great number of members partook of the Sacrament, and as the various groups left the table, a verse of a hymn was sung with much vigour and devotion by the whole congregation. At the conclusion of the Sacrament, Mr. Taylor explained briefly the nature of the Love Feast, as originally established by the Rev. John Wesley, according to the practice of primitive Christianity, and he then called upon members of his association and believers generally to narrate their Christian experiences as briefly as possible for the encouragement and edification of all present. About 106 persons one after the other rose and communicated their special experiences to the assemblage, all of whom seemed to be deeply impressed by what they heard. It may be mentioned as a statistical fact, that since Mr. Taylor arrived in Madras, some five months ago, he has established eighteen fellowship bands in Black Town, Royapooram, Vepery, Pursewalkum, Perambore, Chintadrepett, the Mount, and Palaveram, and that the number enrolled in these classes in connection with his Mission amounts to about 338 souls.—*Madras Mail.*

A WIGGING.—The Government have recently had under their consideration a representation made by the District Engineer of a certain district in which it was reported that the work of the cotton road of the district in question (on an estimate of Rs. 48,000) had drifted into utter confusion, owing to the apathy and professional inability of his range officer. The charges made were that the range officer had neglected to prepare and submit proper contract bonds, that he neglected to provide adequate accommodation for traffic while the road was under re-construction, that improper payments of bills had been made without adequate examination and measurement of materials, and lastly that he had neglected to revise the estimate for the road, whereby an unnecessary outlay of rupees 2,100 might have been saved. In convicting the range officer of all the charges brought against him, Government have directed as a mark of their dissatisfaction, that he will lose the rank of Executive Engineer and take the last rank among the assistants; and in doing so, state that district engineers are not now called on to send in inspection lists to the Government office or to the Chief Engineer, the Government desiring to judge of their activity in discharge of their duties by results, rather than narrowly to scan their daily proceedings. But when it appears that a state of neglect and apathy has become chronic, as in the present case, it seems doubtful whether a minuter scrutiny of the District Engineer's proceedings may not become desirable. And further, His Excellency in Council is constrained to remark on the apparent anomaly of the District Engineer having allowed the work of the road under notice to have crept on for two years till a climax of abuses was reached without his attention having been roused to it. We had been led to believe that such scandals could only have occurred under the old system, and hence the necessity of the new re-organisation of the department. Judging from the above instance, matters instead of being mended have become worse.—*Madras Athenæum.*

SEASON REPORTS.

For the week ending the first instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 27th June, 15 feet 6 inches against 13 feet 1 inch last year.

Gaj floods on 17th June. Weather cloudy and close. Rain expected.

Haidarabad.—River fallen considerably, but still 25 inches higher than on same date last year. Rain again expected. No sickness.

Shikarpur.—River 12 feet 1 inch at Bakkurgunge. Weather cloudy and threatening rain. Nights cool. No sickness.

Upper Sind Frontier.—State of weather same as before. Rain expected. Kharif peshrus cultivation in progress. Canals well.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 12 cents. Winds abated. Rain much wanted everywhere, except Gogo, where, owing to a heavy fall, several cattle, sheep, and trees have been carried away by the floods.

Kaira.—Rain only 1 cent.; much wanted. Weather oppressive. Health good.

Surat.—Health good. Sowing progressing.

Broach.—Rain 2 cents. Sowing of jowari begun. Public health good.

Khandesh.—Cotton crop promising. Young plants in some talukas withering for want of rain. Weather cloudy. Public health good.

Nasik.—Sowing in progress. Public health good. Dengue and fever in Yeola.

Tanna.—Rain 53 cents. Ague and cough prevailing. Sowing and ploughing operations in progress in Warra, Shahpur, and Murbar talukas. Fever slightly in Mahim and Shahpur talukas. Slight cattle-disease in Salsette taluka.

Poona.—Rain slightly fallen in Juneir, Khed, Purundhar, and Mawal only. Sowing of early crops commenced in Indapur and Bhimthari, in which slight cattle-disease still exists. Climate and public health good.

Ahmadnagar.—Sowing operations in progress. Cattle-disease in some villages of taluka Ankola and Rahuri. Public health good.

Sholapur.—Rain 1 inch 43 cents.; required in other talukas. Crops doing well. Fever in Barsi. Weather fair.

Satara.—Rain 27 cents. Sowing of kharif generally completed in some talukas, and in progress in others. Fever in Walwa and ague in Patan.

Belgaum.—Rain 54 cents. Sowing in full progress. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Slight rain. All early crops in good condition. Jowari sowing in progress.

Kuladgi.—Crops middling. Rain much required. Health good.

Kanara.—Rain 2 inches at Carwar. Crops good. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkot.—Sowing operations nearly over.

Wadwan.—Health good.

Baroda.—Rain 18 cents. Cultivation progressing; public health good.

Kolaba.—Rain 20 cents. at Alibag. Young crops in good condition. Transplanatation begun. Want of rain much felt.

Ratnagiri.—(Report for the week ending 23rd ultimo). Rain 12 inches 12 cents. Transplantation of rice commenced. Sowing of warkus crops in progress. Small-pox gradually disappearing in some of the villages of Malwan taluka. Fever prevailing in Rajapur taluka.

IN a poem headed, "To the blessed Sainct of famous memory, Elizabeth, the humble petition of her now wretched and contemptible ye Commons of England," which Mr. Morfill is now editing from an Ashmole MS. for the Ballad Society, the Virgin Queen's spirit is comforted by being assured that—

"No snuffing raskall, with his horne-pipe nose,
Shall tell thy story in his ill-tun'd prose."

Other poems in the collection complain grievously of the Scotch plundering of all good English places under James I.—*Academy.*

DR. DOUGALL'S TREATMENT OF LEPROSY WITH GURJUN OIL.

By Surgeon A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D., Superintendent of Jails, Bhaugulpore.

HAVING just returned from a visit to Port Blair, I am anxious to bring to the notice of the profession the wonderful success with which Dr. Dougall is now treating all forms of leprosy with Gurjun oil.

I had read Dr. Dougall's paper on the subject in the *Medical Gazette*, and heard a very favourable account from Dr. Lynch of the cases he had seen, but I was not prepared for the remarkable results which I actually witnessed.

The belief in the efficacy of this treatment is universal both among the Europeans and natives in the settlement. I had accidentally the means of testing the opinion of prisoners on the subject on the morning of my arrival in the island. While being carried up to Mount Harriet by some prisoners, I noticed that many of the large trees in the jungle were deeply notched. On asking the prisoners what this was for, I was informed that it was to collect Gurjun oil for the treatment of lepers. I was surprised to find how unanimous they all were as to its being a great cure. One man, a Sikh, thinking I was incredulous said, "Why, saheb, if you don't believe us you can see for yourself by going across to the hospital at Haddo."

The day after my arrival I visited the Leper Hospital with Dr. Dougall. I think I saw in all about 28 cases. This is, I believe, the whole number of cases in the settlement. The majority were cases that Dr. Dougall has already fully described in his paper, but two or three suffering from the disease in its early stage had been recently admitted.

The patients were all paraded in a line, each man on his own mat and having a quantity of Gurjun ointment before him. They were going through the regular morning's operation of rubbing on the ointment. All the arrangements about the place were admirable, and what surprised me most was the cheerful look the lepers had, and the vigorous way in which they rubbed the ointment.

As far as I could judge, they had all without an exception recovered their natural tone of voice, or rather I should say, lost the voice so characteristic of leprosy. Dr. Dougall tells me that this improvement of the voice generally precedes all other signs of recovery.

The patients who had suffered from anæsthesia and partial or total loss of power over their hands and feet had recovered sensibility and complete power over their limbs; men who could not hold walking-sticks, being now able to handle a pickaxe vigorously; those who could not walk when first treated, were made to run before me.

Out of the whole number under treatment I saw only two with ulcers; these were situated in the sole of the foot, and were evidently healing rapidly.

The most curious feature connected with this treatment is the process by which the tubercles disappear. They gradually, as the treatment proceeds, become loose and detached from the surrounding tissue, then get soft and burst externally—the ulcers thus caused healing rapidly on the application of the ointment.

The men complained that since they have been under treatment, their appetites have improved so much that the diet allowed does not satisfy them.

With regard to this Dr. Dougall explained that he did not wish to make a difference in this particular diet just at present, lest the benefit derived from the treatment should be ascribed to generous diet.

In employing this treatment therefore with a liberal quantity of good nourishing food, we may reasonably hope to have even better results than those already obtained.

As there has been no intermission in the treatment since it was begun, it is impossible to say whether the disease is entirely cured or only checked for a time. Dr. Dougall proposes to carry on the treatment for a whole year, and then to test whether the effect is permanent.

Whatever may be the issue of this further experiment, I think the results already obtained are so valuable that it is the duty of the profession now to urge on the Government the building of Leper Asylums in connection with all stations. The treatment is so much appreciated by lepers themselves that it would be no hardship if a compulsory order for segregation were issued. Leper Asylums under the present treatment would be very different establishments to the loathsome places they were before.

I think it is only fair to Dr. Dougall that those who intend to try his treatment, should carry it out to its full extent. The great point that he insists on is that the ointment should be carefully rubbed into all parts of the body, taking care to remove all traces of old ointment by rubbing the body with dry earth, and then washing. I think it is important to mention this, for I was recently in a hospital where the treatment was supposed to be in use, and where I found the patients only rubbing the ointment on the parts affected by leprosy.

I have for twenty days had eight cases under this treatment; the result so far has been most encouraging.—*Indian Medical Gazette.*

COOLIE ENTERPRISE IN THE WEST INDIES.

THE following history of the career of Bharat Singh, an Indian emigrant to Trinidad, shows what enterprise and energy even in a person of this class may accomplish. The question it suggests is whether the existing state of society and system of tenure in India allow fair scope for the development of such energy, or for its successful enterprise where it exists:—

Bharat Singh came from Ghazeepore, where his father had a small sugar plantation; his caste is Chettree. He went down to Calcutta to see the place, and there under the name of 'Bhuroo' embarked on board the Agincourt (which arrived in this colony on the 16th March 1856), and was indentured to the Champs Elysees Estate at Maraval, where he worked six months as a labourer, and the remaining two and a half years as a foreman or superintendent of other labourers. At the end of the third year he purchased the remaining two years of industrial residence. In partnership with his two brothers he set up a small retail shop in Port of Spain, with a capital of dolrs.300 (£ 62-10), half of which they had borrowed. They also possessed 160 rupees which they brought with them from India. At the end of one year they failed, but saved from the wreck dolrs.97 (£20-4-2). With this diminished capital they again started in business in a small way in Port of Spain, and this time they succeeded. Shortly afterwards they established a branch shop in another part of the town; these two shops succeeded so well, that they were in a position to open a third at Chaguanos, where a wholesale business was done; subsequently several other shops were opened in the country district. Eventually Bharat Singh dissolved partnership with his brothers (who now keep a wholesale store in San Fernando, and several retail shops in the country districts) and purchased the Corial Estate (240 acres), for which he agreed to pay dolrs.18,400 (£3,833-6-8) in annual instalments of dolrs.2,400 (£500) each. He has already paid £1,000, and spent £4,166-13-4 more in erecting a new boiling house, machinery, and dwelling-houses for his labourers. The crop of the estate was 100 tons of sugar last year; this year it is estimated at 200 tons, and that of 1875 at about 350 tons.

Besides the Corial Estate, Bharath Singh has a mortgage on an adjoining property of dolrs12,000 (£2,500), and in the town of San Fernando he owns house property worth dolrs.4,000 (£833-6-8), besides several other small properties, which he says "are not worth mentioning."—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

BOMBAY AND BARODA RAILWAY.

THE following is the Agent's Report for the half year ending 31st December last:—

Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, Agent's Department, Bombay, 13th April, 1874.

To J. A. Baynes, Esq., Secretary B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., London.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the consideration of the Board, the following observations on the revenue account of this Railway for the half-year ending 31st December, 1873.

2. The account has been prepared in accordance with the form prescribed by Government and has been passed by the Consulting Engineer for Railways.

3. The length of railway open and worked by the Company during the half-year was 411½ miles, comprising the guaranteed railway of 389½ miles from Bombay to Wudwan, together with the Salt Branch of 22½ miles from Veerungaum to Hatree and Kharragora, which is worked by the Company under an agreement with Government.

4. In considering the receipts and expenditure, and comparing them for the half-year with the figures of the second half of 1872, it must be remembered that on this railway, owing to the monsoon and other causes, the traffic of the second half of the year is always much under that of the first, while the expenditure for the second half cannot be reduced in a corresponding degree, and that in the latter half of 1872 the traffic was exceptionally diminished, and the expenses exceptionally increased, owing to the interruption of the line for 45 days by the floods, and heavy cost of consequent repairs, while in 1873 no such disaster occurred.

5. The gross earnings for the half-year amount to Rs. 21,72,012, as compared with Rs. 17,80,781 for the corresponding half of 1872, showing an increase of Rs. 3,91,231.

6. The expenses charged against revenue for the half-year amount to Rs. 14,74,099, as compared with Rs. 16,80,083 for the corresponding half of 1872, showing a decrease of Rs. 2,05,984, and absorbing 67·87 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with 94·34 per cent. in 1872.

7. The net balance available in India towards the liquidation of the guaranteed interest paid by Government amounts to Rs. 6,97,912, as compared with Rs. 1,00,698 for the corresponding half of 1872.

8. The ordinary passenger traffic figures compare as under with those for the corresponding half of 1872:—

Half-year ending.	Miles open.	Number of Passengers	Receipts.
December, 1872 ...	389½	1,416,183	Rs. 8 41,285
„ 1873 ...	411½	1,659,187	10,70,787

The increase is entirely in the third-class traffic; the number of first and second-class passengers and receipts therefrom showing a slight decrease. The foregoing figures exclude season tickets, which are all issued in the vicinity of Bombay, and which grew from 1,196 tickets yielding Rs. 12,644 in 1872, to 1,678 tickets yielding Rs. 13,289 in 1873. There is a signal increase in the Bombay suburban passenger traffic, for which frequent trains are run, and third-class season tickets and third-class daily return tickets have been introduced. The aggregate receipts, under the head of passenger traffic, amount to Rs. 11,65,317 as compared with Rs. 9,62,373 in 1872, and are the highest yet attained by the Railway during the second half of the year.

9. The goods traffic (excluding Company's materials, live stock, cartage charge, demurrage, &c) compares with that for the second half of 1872 as under:—

Half-year ending.	Miles open.	Tons carried.	Receipts.
December, 1872 ...	389½	62,395	Rs. 6,82,855
„ 1873 ...	411½	74,249	8,64,077

The increase, both in tonnage and receipts, is general on most of the traffic, and marked in piece-goods, jagree, sugar, dry fruits and salt.

10. The cotton carried amounts to 1,431 tons, yielding a revenue of Rs. 32,380, as compared with 1,278 tons, yielding Rs. 35,149 in the second half of 1872. The new cotton market at Wudwan was opened on the 5th November, and from the same date a large reduction in the duty hitherto levied on cotton in that native State came into force. Arrangements have also since been made for the cartage of cotton from various districts in Kattiawar to Wudwan, in connection with the railway. It is further proposed that a bridge, suitable for a railway and a road be built by the Company over the Bogawa River at Wudwan, with the object of improving the access to the railway from the districts to the south. The effect of these measures will, it is trusted, be gradually to attract to the railway an increasing proportion of the cotton hitherto shipped from the Kattiawar ports. The low ruling prices of cotton have resulted in the competition for its carriage becoming keener between the sea and the railway.

11. The salt traffic amounts to 8,023 tons, yielding Rs. 64,478, as compared with 4,291 tons, yielding Rs. 28,159 in 1872. The increase came from the Patree branch. Arrangements have been made by the Government Salt Department for the extensive manufacture of salt at the works on the Runn, and the railway traffic in this salt is likely in time to be great, as, owing to the superior description of the salt, and the facility with which, being in the form of small lumps of crystal, it can be transported, it will bear carriage for long distances. In districts south of Baroda, in the Bombay Presidency, it has to compete with the sea salt, to which the people have been accustomed, but in Central India it is largely consumed. During the half-year 2,044 tons were conveyed over the inland Customs line into Central India, for distances from 800 to 1,100 miles, by the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways.

12. Adverting next to the expenditure, a report, No. 829 of 1874, from the Chief Resident Engineer is subjoined, as to the outlay of his department and the position of the works generally. The charges to revenue, ordinary and extraordinary, under the head of maintenance, in the second half-years of 1872 and 1873, compare as under:—

Half-year ending	Miles maintained.	Ordinary Charges.	Extra-ordinary Charges	Total.	Ordinary Charges per mile maintained.
Dec. 1872	350	Rs. 3,48,258	Rs. 3,93,635	Rs. 7,41,893	Rs. 995
„ 1873	389½	2,75,007	1,21,474	3,96,481	706

The extraordinary charges comprise debits to revenue of Rs. 3,617 on account of reconstruction of Damaungunga and Orunga bridges, of Rs. 53,221 for the value of the double line superstructure which was lost when the old bridge over the Par was destroyed by the floods in 1872, and which it was not requisite to replace on the new bridge, and of Rs. 64,474 temporarily borne by revenue, for works of consolidation which it has been necessary to carry out at different bridges, in advance of formal sanction against capital. It should also be remarked that the ordinary charges for 1872 were augmented by Rs. 60,000 specially reserved under the orders of Government for renewals of sleepers. The Directors have been informed in separate communications as to a number of the matters alluded to by the Chief Resident Engineer in his report.

13. A report, No 2,254 of 1874, is also appended from the Locomotive Superintendent, on the working and cost of his department. The figures for the second half-years of 1872 and 1873 compare as under:—

Half-year ending.	Miles open.	Total rolling Stock outlay.	Percentage of gross Receipts.
December, 1872 ...	389½	Rs. 4,98,230	28·01
„ 1873 ...	411½	5,40,500	24·80

Half-year ending.	Train Miles.	Cost per Train Mile.	Cost per Vehicle Mile.	Consumption of Fuel.	
				Per Train Mile.	Per Vehicle Mile.
Dec., 1872	381,072	Annas. 20·91	Annas. 1·06	lbs. 46·4	lbs. 2·35
„ 1873	397,191½	21·77	1·00	44·35	2·05

The increased expenditure is chiefly owing to the additional mileage of the Patree Branch, the enhanced price of coal, which cost Rs. 24·6 per ton as compared with Rs 21·5 per ton in the second half of 1872, and to larger ordinary repairs being done to the goods stock. The consumption of fuel per mile was rather less, and the average number of vehicles per train per mile rather higher than in 1872. The three new goods tank engines which have been built at Parell shops for the Patree Branch, were completed by the close of the half-year and are working in a very satisfactory manner. Their construction reflects credit upon the Locomotive Superintendent. A small experiment with Bengal coal has been tried, and the possibility of procuring more wood fuel has also been considered, with the result that at present it seems more economical for this railway to continue to obtain coal as heretofore from England. With a view to the better preservation of the coal in this climate, coal sheds have been erected at the principal locomotive stations.

14. The traffic expenditure, including charges for the delivery of goods, compares as follows for the second half-years of 1872 and 1873:—

Half-year ending.	Miles open.	Amount.	Percentage of gross Receipts.
December, 1872 ...	389½	Rs. 2,45,059	13·75
„ 1873 ...	411½	2,70,949	12·48

The increased outlay is in the repairs and renewals of sheets necessary for the traffic of the current season, and in the charges for cartage of goods, owing to there being a larger tonnage of goods so delivered.

15. The increase in the general charges in 1873 is chiefly in the Audit and Accounts Department, and is almost entirely due to the salary of the Chief Auditor for nearly the whole of the second-half of 1872 not being included in the account for that half-year, owing to his absence from India on furlough.

16. The receipts and expenditure of the narrow gauge branch of 20 miles from Meagaum to Dubhoi, the property of the Guicowar, which is worked by the Company at cost price, under an agreement with his Highness, do not appear in the revenue account of the Company, but a separate revenue account is prepared for that branch. The receipts but just exceeded the expenses for the half-year, and the goods traffic of the branch is still checked by the high duties imposed in the State of Baroda.

17. The works in connection with the terminus of the railway in Bombay, including the new passenger station at Church Gate, are nearly finished, with the exception of the Colaba goods station, the completion of which is delayed, owing to possession not having yet been obtained of the whole of the premises hitherto occupied by the Government Gun Carriage Factory, which are to be made over to the railway.

18. The Dakore Branch, 16½ miles in length, from Anand to Simluj, within two miles of Dakore, was opened for traffic on the 8th instant. This branch has been constructed cheaply and quickly by the Company's Engineers, and the low rate of its cost affords further practical proof of the economy with which railways on the standard 5 feet 6 inches gauge can be carried out. It is contemplated next season to take the railway nearer to the town and temple of Dakore, and projects for extensions beyond Dakore are under consideration.

19. In January last, the Government of India enquired what assistance in rolling stock could be given by this company for the transport of grain to meet the emergency of the famine in Bengal. We have since arranged to lend 500 of our goods waggons to the East Indian Railway, besides finding our share of the waggons required for the ordinary interchange of traffic. This is an illustration of the advantage in a critical time of an uniform gauge for the Indian railways.

20. No intimation has yet been received of the views of the Government of India with regard to the commencement of the much-wanted railway from Ahmedabad to Ajmere. The result of the survey carried out last season, under the orders of the Government of India, was communicated to us in November last, and we then again submitted that at least the southern portion of the railway should be undertaken by the B. B. and C. I. Company on the standard 5 feet 6 inches gauge. Our application was officially supported by the Government of Bombay, and we trust that it will gain the favourable consideration of the Government of India and Secretary of State. The introduction of the metre, or 3 feet 3 inches gauge, on the West Rajpootana Railway, forming the middle link of what will become the shortest route between Bombay and the North Western Provinces, and one of the most important main lines in India, and passing, moreover, through a country which four years ago was afflicted by serious famine, is to be regretted. A break of gauge, however, being apparently inevitable, looking at the progress which has been made with the metre gauge State railway from Delhi and Agra to Ajmere, it is hoped that it will be decided to confine the metre gauge to the northern portion of the West Rajpootana Railway, and to start the work from Ahmedabad on the standard gauge. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. CURREY, Agent.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, containing the following correspondence, was published in London the day the mail left:—

To his Grace the Right Honourable the Duke of Argyll, K.T., Secretary of State for India.

Simla, 12th August 1870.

My Lord Duke,—In your Grace's Despatch, No. 42 of 1869, on the subject of Railway extensions, Her Majesty's Government affirmed that the time had arrived, when, both in raising and expending such additional capital as may be required for new lines of railway in India, the Government should secure for itself the full benefit of the credit which it lends, and of the cheaper agencies which ought to be at its command. It was added that the formation of branches and of subsidiary extensions of existing lines, where such extensions are of comparatively small extent, may perhaps be more conveniently left in the hands of the guaranteed companies.

2. Your Grace further assented to our recommendations that, in future contracts with guaranteed companies, (1) the defective control of the Government under existing contracts should be met by reserving to Government the simple power of taking over the works from the companies, in the event of their not being constructed, as well as worked, to the satisfaction of Government; and (2) the net profits above the guaranteed interest should be divided equally between the Government and the company during the entire term of the contract, all mention of the repayment of guaranteed interest being dropped as unnecessary. While declaring that the first of these conditions ought to be made applicable in all cases, your Grace limited the application of the second to all cases in which the new amount of capital to be expended is sufficient to make it worth while to establish a separate system of account.

3. Accordingly, it is with much satisfaction that we have noticed that, in offering important extensions to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, and to the Great Southern of India Railway Companies, these conditions have been made applicable and have been accepted by those companies; also that, with the new Carnatic Company, the contract entered into with the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company has been further improved by the introduction of these conditions.

4. With reference, however, to the first of these stipulations, it should be borne in mind that the means last suggested, and by your Grace adopted, of nullifying to some extent, in future contracts, the evils of the defective control of the Government under the old contracts, were the result of a compromise. The defects in this respect of the old contract had been brought to the prominent notice of Her Majesty's Government, on more than one occasion, during the Viceroyalty of the late Lord Canning. They were again specially dwelt upon in the Minutes of the Members of Government, which were laid before Her Majesty's Government with our Despatch, No. 125 of 1867, and at considerable length in the Minute of his Excellency the late Viceroy, dated the 16th August 1867. Sir Stafford Northcote, however, did not assent to the measures proposed for obtaining a better control over the officials of the railway companies, being of opinion that no body of shareholders, or their directors, are ever likely to consent to look upon themselves and their officers as mere agents and servants of the Government, imperatively bound by its behests, and liable, in the case of officers of the company, to suspension and removal at its pleasure.

Despatch No. 93, dated 24 November 1868, paragraph 13.

5. With the view of meeting these objections, the Government of India suggested the condition already referred to, which has been not only accepted, but acted upon in the cases quoted.

6. A little consideration will, however, suffice to show that this condition has the inherent defect of reserving a power of such magnitude that it should only be exercised in very exceptional and extreme cases. As remarked in our Despatch, No. 122 of 1868, the contracts have hitherto been made by the Secretary of State, but their practical working is carried out under our immediate supervision. The deficiencies of existing arrangements, and especially the absence of any real power over the officials in this country of the railway companies, has consequently been realized by us more fully than they possibly can be by others. Differences arise, references to England become necessary, and delays ensue prejudicial to efficiency, and productive of tedious correspondence.

7. The power of "possession as a remedy" now to be reserved in the case of construction is already reserved in the old contracts in the case of working; but it would be exceedingly difficult to justify the exercise of such an extreme power in order to compass the removal of an individual railway official, whose obstructiveness or incompetency is more patent to a disinterested government on the spot, than to a board of directors at a distance, dependent, perhaps, on that very official for an account of his doings.

8. It is not our present object, however, in making these remarks, that your Grace should reconsider the condition assented to, for we believe that it may be a check upon extravagance, if the companies into whose contracts it may be introduced be given clearly to understand that the power will not be suffered to become a dead letter. But these remarks will explain how it is that the power of "possession as a remedy," as provided either in the old or in the new contracts, cannot, in our opinion, obviate all those defects of control, the removal of which was so strongly insisted upon in the Minutes of 1867.

9. The fact that these defects do not appear to be otherwise removable is one reason for making it desirable that the guaranteed lines should become the absolute property of the State. But we further hold that in an administrative point of view, circumstances might probably arise when it would be highly advantageous to the public as well as to the State that these railways should, as soon as possible, under the contracts with the companies, become the property of the State. Your Grace will not, therefore, be unprepared to find that we cannot regard, otherwise than as inexpedient, any measure which shall have the effect of depriving the State of its option under the contracts of acquiring possession of the existing railways, or even of postponing the time when that option can be exercised.

10. It is with much regret that we have learnt, partly from the recent reports of the directors of the Madras and the East Indian Railway Companies, and generally from the public prints, that in consideration of the guaranteed companies surrendering their right to a reversion of the second moiety of surplus profits (thereby allowing of a perpetual equal division between the Government and the companies of all surplus profit which may be earned in any half-year beyond the guarantee), your Grace has not only agreed to cancel the whole existing debt against the companies for guaranteed interest advanced (and for simple interest accrued thereon), and in future to meet the charge for guaranteed interest without taking account against the companies of any deficiency between the amount thereof and the net earnings in each half-year, but has relinquished the right which the Government possess under the contracts of purchasing the railways at the expiration of the first 25 years of the term.

11. The East India Railway Company appears to have declined the offer, and, late as it is, it may not, therefore, be altogether useless for us to place on record our views of the policy of this transaction. But in any case it is the obvious duty of the Government in India, which is responsible for the finances, to protest in behalf of the tax-payers of India, very respectfully, against the adoption of any purely financial measure without the opportunity having been afforded us of previously expressing our views on the subject.

12. The suggestion as to sharing surplus profits throughout the term of the contract having emanated from the Government of India, it might appear that the negotiations that have been carried out with the old guaranteed companies, of which this condition forms an element, had also in some degree originated with us. That such is not the case is clear alike from our Despatches, Nos. 122 of 1868, and 24 of 1869, and your Grace's reply to the latter, No. 42 of 1869. It was manifestly with special reference to future railway undertakings under guarantee that we advocated a modification in the terms relating to the appropriation of surplus profits.

13. We are not insensible to the simplification of accounts that would result from the adoption, on the old lines as well as on the new lines, of this modification of the contract in respect of the manner of dealing with surplus profits and guaranteed interest advances, and we should regard its acceptance by the other companies with the same satisfaction as we have expressed in the case of the Great Southern of India, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Companies, provided it be not hampered with conditions assented to under the impression that the companies had, in agreeing to it, conceded something to the Government; for, as will be seen in the sequel, there is not, in our opinion, any probability of advantage beyond that of account, to either party to the contract, from its adoption.

14. The East India Railway is the most prosperous of the guaranteed undertakings, and has deferred its acceptance of the offer that has been made to it. The prudence of this hesitation will be duly proved as time lapses, but it may be as well to notice, that the average rate of profit on this railway must be 7¼ per cent. throughout the remainder of the term of the contract, in order to [illegible] guaranteed interest [illegible] omitting [illegible] simple interest debt, [illegible] not less than [illegible] sterling. As present [illegible] fits of the railway slightly exceed the guaranteed [illegible] alternate [illegible] year, and the average above [illegible] implies that the profits must rise to at least 9½ by the end of the term. It is very evident [illegible] company, in consenting to share profits [illegible] Government throughout the term of the [illegible] instead of until its debt is extinguished, wo[illegible] little in its hand to negociate with.

15. And, taking all the lines together, [illegible] that to pay off the total guaranteed interest de[illegible] ting the simple interest debt) within the te[illegible] contracts, the average rate of interest throu[illegible] remainder of the term must be rather over 7½ [illegible] The average profit of all the lines realised [illegible] was not quite 3½ per cent., so that the rate [illegible] to at least 11¼ per cent. by the end of the term.

16. Consideration of the foregoing statements, as well as of the results of the negociations of [illegible] with the Great Southern of India, and Bombay, [illegible] and Central India Companies, make it abundantly evident, that in consenting to share with the Government the surplus profits throughout the term of [illegible] tracts, the old companies concede nothing; and [illegible] advances remaining unliquidated at the [illegible] which the railways may come into the possession of Government, whether by purchase or otherwise, [illegible] be recovered from the companies, the Government have nothing to concede to the companies in [illegible] pect. We arrive, therefore, at the conclusion [illegible] saving in respect of simplification of accounts, [illegible] vantage of which is common to both, neither [illegible] the contract has any basis of negociation der[illegible] the modifications that have been agreed to in [illegible] to the application of surplus profits, or the [illegible] dealing with advances of guaranteed interest [illegible] of net earnings.

17. When, then, the Government consents to waive its power of purchase at the end of the first 25 years, what have any of the companies to offer on the other side? With two exceptions—the Madras and the East Indian Companies—literally nothing! They each consist of two undertakings, with separate capital [illegible] the amalgamation of which is to some extent [illegible] so as to simplify accounts as well as to eli[illegible] questions of allocation of charge, whether of [illegible] revenue, between the two lines. Looking to [illegible] years that need only have elapsed before the Government could, under the contract, have exercised the option of purchase, we have no hesitation in declaring that these minor advantages would be bought too dearly on the terms offered.

18. The relinquishment of the option to purchase the railways at the expiration of the first 25 years appears to us, therefore, to be a concession, inexpedient and uncalled-for under the terms of the contract in every [illegible]. We are apprehensive that the policy which has [illegible] this measure, if not inconsistent with the dec[illegible] rived at scarcely a year ago, in favour of the [illegible] of railways by the direct agency of the State, is opposed in a great degree to the reasons on which our recommendation in favour of that co[illegible] based, and which we hoped had been complete[illegible] ed by Her Majesty's Government.

19. The immediate effect of the measure is [illegible] long the existence of the old guaranteed [illegible] companies for at least 25 years longer. In the [illegible] more recently entered into with the Oudh a[illegible] khund and the Carnatic Companies, the G[illegible] have been careful to secure the power of pur[illegible] after 20 years, and then after every succeeding [illegible] but under the contracts with the old comp[illegible] State had the option of purchase at two peri[illegible]. One of these opportunities has been d[illegible] abandoned, apparently in the case of all the c[illegible] excepting the East Indian, and but one opp[illegible] withdrawing from the disadvantages of the system [illegible] remains to the Government. Should the circum[illegible] of the period render purchase at that [illegible] moment inexpedient, the guaranteed system [illegible] will be perpetuated for 100 years, without, so [illegible] are capable of forming a judgment, any comp[illegible] advantage being secured to the State.

20. We have said that the measure is not [illegible] way called for under the contract. The con[illegible] the record of certain terms on which at vari[illegible] in some cases, more than 20 years ago, capit[illegible] found it convenient to subscribe funds for the constr[illegible] tion of railways in India. The terms of the [illegible] were the subject of long consideration, and [illegible] to have been dictated by the state of the money market at the time they were entered into. The fact that one party in the enjoyment of terms, certainly not unfavourable to itself, has performed its part of the contract, is no reason that the other contracting party should grant concessions, even supposing that the Government, as trustee for the Indian tax-payers, were justified in rendering more unfavourable to itself a contract under which it suffers the whole loss, while the companies reap the whole direct profit.

21. But the nature of the negociations, so far as they are known to us, forbid the idea that the matter has been regarded by the State, at least, as involving on its part concessions without corresponding compensation. There is, moreover, no apparent object to be served by making concessions. The credit of the Government never was better; the undertakings of these companies are approaching completion; their demands on the money market have almost ceased, and their stocks are quoted at a considerable premium.

22. It is therefore in vain that we seek to discover the grounds which have actuated Her Majesty's Government in this matter: and, looking at the stage at which it has arrived, as evidenced by the interpellations in Parliament, we cannot but regret that no opportunity was afforded to us of placing your Grace in possession of the views we entertain on this important question.

23. We have already explained that our [illegible] incline to the views that many, if not all, of the guaranteed railways might with advantage become at an early date, the property of the State, but this is a matter on which opinions may differ. When, however, the financial bearings of the case are regarded, we venture to think that there can be no room for difference of opinion as to the expediency of holding to the terms of the contract, so that the Government should have the option of exercising the power of acquiring possession of the railways as the period presents itself for each. Whether the Government would exercise the power must, of course, depend on circumstances at the time.

24. One result of the purchase by the State of the guaranteed railways would be the abolition of the seven different Boards of Directors in London, and the substitution of another agency in their place. Although this would lead to a large saving of money, we do not mean to imply that the expenses of these several boards are excessive; and reference to the 43rd paragraph of the Minute of the 16th August 1867, of his Excellency the late Viceroy, will show how far an annual investment of a comparatively small sum of money, if regularly made over a prolonged period, will go in reducing a large capital.

25. Under the terms of the contract, the Government must, in the event of purchase, pay the full amount of the shares and capital stock calculated according to the mean market value in London of such shares or stock during the three years immediately preceding; but in lieu thereof the Government may, during the residue of the term of 99 years, pay an annuity, the rate of interest which shall be used in calculating such annuity being determined by the average rate of interest during the preceding two years received in London upon public obligations of the Indian Government.

26. Calculations show that with money at [illegible] per cent., we could afford at the end of the first period of 25 years to redeem the capital at 110¾, or to pay an annuity in commutation thereof throughout the remainder of the term, thus discharging the principal as well as interest. Similarly, with money at 4 per cent. (at about which our obligations now stand in the London market), we could afford to redeem the capital at 123¾. The railways would, thereupon, become the property of Government, to be managed exactly as it chooses, and the entire surplus profits that may accrue on the more prosperous lines would pass to the State.

27. But if, with money at 4 per cent., the railway stock should be redeemable at 110, the annual saving of charge to the Indian Government would be [illegible],000*l*., taking the total guaranteed capital at 80,000,000*l*.; and at 115, the saving would be 112,800*l*. A fair comparison should not, however, neglect consideration of the sum that ought to be put by yearly to redeem the railway guaranteed capital at the end of the term of the contract, when, if not previously purchased, the railways will be surrendered, and the Government will become liable for the re-payment of the full capital subscribed. The annual sum that at 4 per cent. must be set aside, on the expiration of the first 25 years, to make up the principal by the end of the term of the contract is 0·225*l*. for every 100*l*. of stock, so that the figures already given as representing the annual saving of charge, should in each case be increased by 180,000*l*.* (taking the railway capital at 80 millions sterling) in order to exhibit the real financial bearings of the case under the assumptions made.

28. The stocks of the different companies are at present quoted from about 106½ to 114. They may be expected to rise considerably in the course of the additional 25 years now secured to most of these companies, with this result (the difference in value of an annuity for 74 and 49 years being so small), that money must become very much cheaper than it now is to admit of this financial operation being performed, except at a disadvantage. Calculations, in fact, show that whilst, with money at 4 per cent., the Government can afford to redeem the railway capital at the end of the first period of 25 years at 115¾, without bringing any additional current charge on the State than the guaranteed interest, they could not give more than 107 at the end of the 50th year, unless money should become cheaper than 4 per cent. In order to redeem the capital at the second period at the same premium as at the first, periods money must fall to rather less than 3½ per cent.

29. And, if the second opportunity of purchase be abandoned, the State will not only have to sustain the same current liability throughout the term of the contract, but at the end of the period will have to repay the whole capital expended on the railways, as the companies will of course not fail to surrender them at the expiration of the 98½ years.

30. There is a clause in the contracts, of which the companies can avail themselves at any moment, to get out of the undertakings without loss. This course has already been taken by one company. There is another clause under which the Government can extricate itself at two specified periods, but on penal terms. The contract was entered into at a time when the credit of the Government was not so good as at present. The Government has faithfully fulfilled its part of the contract, and up to the present time it has contributed 15 millions sterling towards the construction of the railways, exclusive of the cost of land and of control, and of loss by exchange. Its guarantee has never failed. It appears to us, therefore, that the surrender of the power which the Government possessed of acquiring the possession of these railways at the earliest possible moment, is not only to abandon the opportunity of extricating itself from the disadvantages to the position, but is to sacrifice a great source of income, to forego an economical financial arrangement, and unnecessarily to prolong, for an almost indefinite period, a heavy burden on the taxpayers of India.

31. In addition to the foregoing financial considerations, we must further impress on your Grace the views that we have on former occasions expressed, to the effect that it is most desirable that in all transactions regarding money borrowed, whether for agricul

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$$\frac{\cdot225 \times 80,000,000}{100} = 180,000$$

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tural works or for [illegible] railways, some provision should be [illegible] redemption. Considerations [illegible] of a political character are [illegible] the important matter disc[illegible] Despatch, and we regret that they hav[illegible] notice on this occasion. The ex[illegible] the option of purchasing the [illegible] would involve, under the annui[illegible] contract, the applicati[illegible] inculcated. [illegible] submit these observations for [illegible], and we trust that in the case [illegible] railways, it is not too late to [illegible] to which we attach so much [illegible].—We have, &c.

Mayo.
Napier of Magdala.
John Strachey.
R. Temple.
J. F. Stephen.
B. H. Ellis.
H. W. Norman.

(Railway, No. 82.)

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lord, India Office, London, 3 Dec. 1870.

Para. 1. In your Despatch, No. 80, of 12th August [illegible], relative to the relinquishment by the State of the right of purchase of certain of the guaranteed railways at the end of the twenty-fifth year of the term of the contracts, a variety of objections are urged against that measure, in respect of which I feel called upon to furnish your Excellency with a few words of explanation.

2. It has, as you are aware, been in every case a condition of the relinquishment in question that there shall be equal division, during the whole currency of the contract, between Government and the railway company concerned, of all net earnings, in any half year, in excess of the guaranteed interest, but you commence by repudiating the supposition that the "negociations that have been carried out with the old guaranteed companies, of which this condition forms an element," may in some degree have originated with your Government. "That such is not the case is," you say, "clear alike from your Despatches, Nos. 122 of 1868, and 24 of 1869, and" my "reply to the latter, No. 42 of 1869," and it was, you continue, "manifestly with special reference to future railway undertakings, under guarantee, that" you "advocated a modification in the terms relating to the appropriation of surplus profits."

3. On turning, however, to the last of the cited Despatches I find that the word used by myself in reference to Government's perpetual participation in surplus net profits were these:—"You consider it important that no work, even in extension of their present undertakings, should be entrusted to companies except on these two conditions," viz. that of the said participation and another, whence it is clear that I, at least, supposed your recommendation to be intended to apply quite as much to existing as to future companies; while, if applying to existing companies at all, it could not but apply quite as much to their existing works as to extensions of them, since to have kept separate accounts of the profits of the two would have been plainly impossible, and, even if possible, would have involved infinitely more labour than the object was worth. Neither can I, even now, in any way understand how the proposed alteration, in so far as practicable, could be deemed less desirable for the simplification of accounts in the case of old than of new companies. From the language of the Despatch under reply, the present opinion of your Government would seem to be that the whole value of the participation clause consists in the facilities it may afford to "simplification of accounts;" but be this as it may, the clause was, for whatever reason, so highly estimated by your Government 18 months ago, as to induce you then,* as Sir John Lawrence had already done more than once before, strongly to "urge the propriety of modifying the old terms" in conformity with its principle.

4. Even supposing that simplification of accounts had been the only object in view, it is not at all clear why this should be deemed of less moment in the case of a railway on the extended scale of those of the Great Indian Peninsula, the Madras, and other long-established companies, than in that of the comparatively small undertaking of the new Carnatic Company. But mere simplification of account cannot be admitted to be the only object you had in view when you recommended the participation clause. It appears to be only recently that your view of the advantages of the arrangement has become thus limited. In your Despatch, No. 24 of 11th March 1869, it was spoken of as a "matter of real importance, which affects the financial interests of the State." You now, indeed, argue that the companies that have consented to it have really conceded nothing. It is plain, however, that they themselves entertain a different opinion, for they one and all refused their consent unless something were conceded to them in return.

5. These conflicting opinions, as to the value of the concession demanded from the companies, turn upon anticipations which are necessarily uncertain, and upon which, therefore, it is impossible to decide with any confidence. On one side, it has by your Government been arithmetically demonstrated that Government cannot recover the whole of its guaranteed interest debt within the currency of existing contracts, unless the average net earnings of all the lines rise to 11¼ per cent. by the end of the term. But, on the other hand, there would be nothing at all extraordinary in a country like India, with a traffic capable of indefinite extension, and where railway management is susceptible of such great improvement, if the average of railway earnings should, seventy or eighty years hence, have advanced to the required per centage.

6. But whether the concession made by the railway companies be real or imaginary, the policy of seeking it for Government will be adequately justified if it shall appear that a concession probably as nominal has been made in return.

7. According to calculations referred to in your Despatch, if with money at 4 per cent. the whole of the existing guaranteed railway stock stated roundly at 80,000,000*l.* were paid off at 110 there would be an annual saving to Government of 283,000*l.* This, in 75 years, would amount to nearly 20 millions sterling, from which, however, is to be deducted 8,000,000*l.* on account of the lesser amount which Government would have to raise if by waiting until called upon by the companies towards the close of the contract term to take over their works, it were enabled to purchase them at par. But the balance of 12,000,000*l.* would not necessarily represent even approximately the saving to Government from the operation. That saving might be greater or smaller according as Government railway management proved itself superior or inferior in economy and general efficiency to that of the existing companies and there are no data to assist us in judging which of these events is the more likely. The improvement of railway management for which there is so much room might not improbably be effected by the companies themselves, and quite possibly might not be carried out, either so extensively or so expeditiously, under Government agency, while a very small falling off in activity and vigilance would easily suffice to produce a falling off of 283,000*l.* in the annual net receipts on 4,000 miles of railway. The considerations which may be accepted as affording sufficient presumption of the expediency of resorting to State agency for the future construction of Indian railways, do not seem by any

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In consideration, however, of the opinions which you have now expressed, I shall not waive the right of purchase in the case of any other company without previous communication with your government.

10. With regard to your recommendation that "provision should always be made for the gradual redemption of money borrowed for guaranteed railways," I would remark that it is impossible for a government, whose annual expenditure usually exceeds its annual income, to lay by money for the purpose of paying off debt, without involving itself in the old fallacy of a sinking fund not founded on a surplus.—I have, &c. (Sd.) Argyll.

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* *See* Despatch from Government of India, No. 24, of 11th March 1869, paragraph 20.

Holloway's Pills.—Worthy of Especial Note.—These purifying Pills excel every other medicine for regulating the digestion, acting healthily on the liver and bowels, invigorating the nervous system, and strengthening the body. They cause neither pain nor other inconvenience. At all seasons the system is liable to sudden checks. In such cases these Pills restore the balance of the circulation, and ward off dangerous attacks of diarrhœa, dysentery or cholera. They are the best correctives of the stomach, when disordered by over-repletion or by the presence of indigestible food. They speedily rectify the flatulence, weight, and general uneasiness which are experienced in the bowels prior to the accession of more serious ailments, which debilitate, if they do not endanger.

Mr. RUSKIN ON POPULAR LECTURES.

(*Standard.*)

Mr. Ruskin has hit the nail on the head, and administered a timely and most just rebuke to those persons who, while they half fancy they are catering for the instruction of the public, are only abetting them in one of the idlest and most shallow of their pursuits. We live in an age of perpetual lectures and profound ignorance. It used to be said that all men learned at the university was how to conceal their want of education. It is quite certain that people attend lectures in order to hide their indifference. They do not attend them in order to acquire information, but in order to pass their time, to find an excuse for not cultivating themselves at home, to be amused, diverted, flattered and entertained. As Mr. Ruskin pithily and forcibly puts it, the desire of audiences to be audiences only has become an entirely pestilent characteristic of the day. They want to have their boredom abolished, to have an hour's excitement; and they expect every man of letters, of science, or of any other sort of eminence, to play Tom Fool for them. For it must not be supposed that when they invite, press or torment a scholar to appear before them, and to give them of the fruits of his brain, they are ready to accept whatever he may choose to offer them, or to take it from him in the form he thinks most suitable, appropriate and beneficial. Not in the least. They require the knowledge it has cost him half his life to gather, to cite Mr. Ruskin's words once more, to be first sweetened up to make it palatable, and then kneaded into the smallest possible pills, and to swallow it homœopathically and be wise; to have, in fact, as he amusingly puts it, a "fireworking, smooth-downy-curry-and-strawberry-ice-and-milk-punch-altogether lecture." They crave for sensationalism in lectures as they crave for it in novels and newspapers, and they pay their shilling, half-crown, or five shillings as it may happen, in order to have an hour's sound and fury signifying nothing. If they would really consent to sit at the feet of such a Gamaliel as the author of "The Stones of Venice," and learn from him with the due amount of listening and reflection what he thinks it desirable they should know and he is in a position to teach them, then indeed their eagerness to hear him would be praiseworthy, even though it might still be unwise to indulge it too frequently or too copiously. For, as the professor observed, a comment quietly given to a class on a book which members of the class are earnestly reading is wholesome and necessary, though we are disposed to think that of all the serious methods of imparting instruction the lecture is the most roundabout and the least instructive. It is not, however, to any serious method of teaching that Mr. Ruskin alludes in his answer to the "convener of the Glasgow Athenæum Committee." He is arraigning those who regard a lecture as they regard a concert, a play, or a series of dissolving views, and who have brought a once-respected mode of instilling knowledge into disrepute. Nine times out of ten their ardour springs mainly from a vulger curiosity to see a man whose name they have heard very often. We are quite sure that Glasgow, and indeed every large town in the kingdom, contains a certain number of persons who have read Mr. Ruskin's works, or some of them at least, with quiet attention, lively intelligence, and due admiration; but we doubt if these would be the people to seek to drag him from his leisure or his studious occupations, and inflict upon him an idle publicity which such a man regards as a mere waste of life. The folks who are itching to behold Mr. Ruskin's presence, hear Mr. Ruskin's voice, and applaud Mr. Ruskin's points, are more probably those who know merely select passages from that fertile and eloquent writer, but could no more give an intelligible account of his views or his teaching than they could write one of his books. "There are three volumes published of my Oxford lectures, in which every sentence is set down as carefully as may be. If people want to learn from me, let them read them or my monthly letter, Fors Clavigera. If they don't care for these, I don't care to talk to them." This is plain speaking; but it is plain speaking in self-defence, and cannot reasonably be set down to egotism or arrogance. Doubtless it will be more or less offensive to scores of frivolous persons; but it is perhaps as well that frivolity—and the frivolity of the crowd is the most conceited thing in the world—should now and then receive a mild snubbing.

The truth is, the general public—for by audiences that desire to be audiences only, Mr. Ruskin means the general public—has been very much spoiled in this matter during our time. Men of distinction, whether in politics, literature, science, or art, have deferred immeasurably too much of late to what Mr. Ruskin calls the "pestiferous demands of the mob," and have lowered both themselves and their pursuits by turning them into show and showman for a mere gaping multitude. The reference in Mr. Ruskin's letter to Charles Dickens is apt, if painful. The thoughtful and dispassionate biographer of our great modern humourist does not care to conceal the disapprobation and, indeed, the dissatisfaction, with which he saw both the creative faculties and the very life of his friend wrecked on the fatal rock of personal publicity and popularity. Dickens could not resist the temptation, partly because he had an unusual share of that vanity which is a frequent accompaniment of genius, partly because anything resembling the stage and footlights had an overwhelming attraction for him, and partly because, having before him a large and expensive family, and the returns promised being comparatively so large, he yearned for the solid remuneration such exhibitions brought him. But it is evident enough in the pages of Mr. Forster's "Life" that Dickens himself sometimes regretted and resented the slavery and waste of strength they entailed, and it is perfectly certain that only the vast success he achieved by his readings, both in England and the United States, prevented him from turning from the undesirable display with loathing and disgust. Well may Mr. Ruskin say—"The miserable death of poor Dickens, when he might have been writing blessed books till he was eighty but for the pestiferous demand of the mob, is a very solemn warning to us all if we would take it." A man of high literary gifts should devote himself to his work, and not to audiences—should love his art, not rounds of applause—should dwell in the serene company of Heaven and his thoughts, but not in the close mephitic air of fashionable lecture-rooms. It is to be regarded as a good and promising sign whenever men of genuine distinction are seen refusing to do homage to the selfish and thoughtless exactions of the multitude, and maintaining that "glorious privacy of light" which Wordsworth attributed to the skylark, not without a just and proud reflection that he also steadily enjoyed it. For love of publicity is twice cursed. It curses them who give and him who receives. The time of the one is wasted, whilst the others are deluded into fancying that they

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Arabian Caliphs, not to mention the unparalleled sufferings to which the Armenians were subjected during four centuries of Turkish misrule, they should have preserved intact both their nationality and religion. It was their faithful attachment to the Gospel and their National Church which wrought this miracle.

Since the loss of their political independence as a nation, in Armenia Major in the 12th century, and in Armenia Minor in the 14th, they colonized wherever any security could be found for life and property. The majority of the people, however, adhered to the soil of their forefathers, and their principal occupation in the present day is tending flocks and agriculture, while the greater part of those who quitted their fatherland exercise different trades or employ themselves in commerce, banking forming no small feature in the range of their transactions. The rapid strides they are making in every direction of social improvement would seem to show that the spirit of their fathers has not quite deserted them, and promises well as regards their future place in Eastern history. They remember their former civilization, the fame of their academies, gymnasiums, and public institutions, which attracted scholars and military cadets from the remotest parts of Asia; but this recollection makes them more alive to their present retrogression with regard to Western civilization. The great problem for them now is to devise some means by which they might profit by the blunders of others, while they are directing their attention to the reform of their schools and to the improvement of their internal civil and religious government. It may be worth mentioning here that the first community which has ventured to give a public concert, where nothing but classical music was played or sung, has been the Armenian community. The great schism which rent the nation asunder, and formed two distinct communities, occurred in 1832, at a time when the national life and feeling was at its lowest ebb. The blame of schism falls equally on the shoulders of both parties, as both parties did nothing to prevent it, and almost everything to hasten it. It is estimated at the present moment that there are 4,000,000 Armenians in the Ottoman Empire, of whom 200,000 are Roman Catholics. The latter are divided into two sections—the Hassounists and the anti-Hassounists. There is also another community which is styled the Protestant, and which numbers from 16,000 to 20,000 souls. These religious and civil divisions have not produced a beneficial effect; they have rather served to retard the general progress of the Armenians. They feel this, and as a consequence the anti-Hassounist party, which has Monseigneur Kupelian at its head as Patriarch, has some leanings towards the national party, and intercommunion with these two is more probable than between the Hassounists and those who have not forsaken the Church of Armenia. The latter are, as is evident, preponderant; to them, therefore, we must turn our attention as constituting the national body. The Armenians have not been able to effect any serious reform in their internal affairs without going through a severe struggle for liberty. The clergy and some of the governing classes formed one party and the rest the other. Their fiercest encounters arose in Constantinople, where there are 200,000 Armenians, who represent the emotions and feelings of the provincials. At length the popular party obtained what it wanted. A constitution was framed, and, after receiving the Imperial saction, it became law, enabling the Armenians to administer all their civil and religious affairs by means of a properly-constituted National Assembly, composed of 180 members, who are elected by every male Armenian who has reached his 25th year. This Assembly appoints from itself two Committees—the one for ecclesiastical and the other for civil affairs. These two bodies advise the Patriarch or act in concert with him for the management of the national business. Four Patriarchs have, within the last 14 years, either been deposed or had to resign on account, as they alleged, of the impracticability of the Constitution. It is now announced from Constantinople that the Archbishop, Monseigneur Nerses, who has been for some months past Vicar of the Patriarchate, has been elected Patriarch. The political influence of the Patriarch of Constantinople is greater than that of any other in the Ottoman Empire, not excepting the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The Armenians are, properly speaking, the only community in the East which possesses a Constitution with a deliberative Assembly, and knowing, as they do, how much it has cost them to obtain it, they feel extremely jealous of it. They have always had a strong attachment to their national rights and privileges. A rumour was lately set abroad that the Russian Government had decided to have all the schools in Russian Armenia inspected by a Government inspector. This news travelled with the rapidity of electricity, and the Armenian journals are filled with strong protestations against this forcible interference with their privileges, without having previously, as they allege, received the sanction of the Catholicos at Etchmiadzin. What Armenians dread most at the hands of Russia is the proscription of their national vernacular, for the example of Poland greatly augments their alarm on this head. The least blow dealt to the national privileges and immunities in Turkey is felt by the Armenians of Russia, and *vice versa*. The want of concerted action is, however, much felt among them. A number of causes would seem to conspire against such unions; so that, while numbers of their compatriots are dying from starvation in the famine-stricken Province of Angora, the wealthy and influential Armenians are calmly looking on with folded arms, for want of an extensive national co-operative organization. The Government, of whom much is expected on very just grounds, are in the meantime making the most lamentable blunders with regard to the shipping and transport of corn victuals. However, the English residents of Constantinople are setting a noble example by taking the initiative in the philanthropic work of relieving the poor sufferers. As soon, therefore, as circumstances shall permit the Armenians to form those much-needed national co-operative societies, they will not, it is presumed, allow themselves to be outstripped in anything that affects the interests and well-being of their fellow countrymen. I am, Sir, yours obediently,

AN ARMENIAN.

A PRINCE OF ROARERS.

The pitcher has gone once too often to the well; the greatest "roarer" of modern times has at last met his match over five furlongs and a bit. And yet Prince Charlie, son of Blair Athol and Eastern Princess, has done no discredit to his lineage, and has contributed to rescue from obloquy the class to which he belongs. Nay, if, at some part of their lives, Eclipse, as they say, was a roarer, and Stockwell was a roarer, it would look very much as if roaring, though an unquestional drawback, were as creditable a complaint for a horse as gout is supposed by some people to be for a man. It certainly seemed that Prince Charlie's friends had calculated his distance to an inch; and that over that distance he could be beaten by nothing but a steam-engine. He has been known to win when the course was "about" a mile and a quarter, as, for instance, when in 1872 he carried 9st. 1lb., and showed Bethnal Green and Bustard, 8st. 10lb. each, the way to secure the Drawing-room Stakes at Goodwood; but when an additional quarter of a mile or more has to be traversed he requires the attention of the bellows-mender. Thus, he could beat Cremorne over the Rowley Mile for the Two Thousand, but Cremorne turned the tables upon him over the mile and a half at Epsom, and even Wenlock was five lengths before him over the mile and three-quarters at Doncaster. He had, before the present Ascot meeting, only been beaten three times in his life, and each time the distance run was over a mile, not to mention that, when he was beaten by Napolitan and Lucy Sutton for the Chesterfield Cup at Ascot in 1872, he was not a length behind the first, and gave both of them, though of his own age, about a stone weight a-piece. At any thing under a mile he seemed to be invincible. The speediest animals opposed him in vain; the flying Chopette, Drummond, Blenheim, the "resurrectionist," Vulcan, the redoubtable sterling, and the gallant Oxonian, all saw his tail. And, last year, when he won the All Aged Stakes at Ascot from Drummond, the great creature looked as if he were only cantering for the greater part of the way. His career had certainly been hitherto extraordinary; and that he should not have missed a single one of the ten events for which he was at the post last year suggests the idea of a machine made of something less ticklish than flesh and blood. A solitary one of those ten events was a walk over, and that was a poor sweepstakes of £100 at Newmarket First Spring Meeting. The others were won by sheer running, and were worth, collectively, £2,325. And as for the weights he has had upon his back, 10st. 6lb. must be allowed to be enough to carry over even so short a course at five furlongs; and with that weight he was too good for Oxonian, carrying 9st. 6lb., for the Bickerstaffe Cup as Liverpool last year: and this year, with 10st. 8lb, he won the Stand Cup at Windsor from Tangible, 4 years, 9st. 6lb., and John Peel, 3 yrs, 8st. 1lb. Some people may see a little of the irony of fate in the infirmity which prevented so brilliant a performer from fulfilling all the promise of his earliest colthood and sweeping off the greatest prizes of the turf; but, to take a purely business-like view of the matter, he has always paid his way. At two years of age he ran twice only, and was successful in both ventures; he won both the Middle Park Plate and the Criterion Stakes, which were together worth £3,610. At three years of age he won five events, including the Two Thousand of £4,350, out of eight, which were, collectively, worth £5,425. At four years of age he scored the whole of the ten events in which he was engaged, and realized £2,425. His total earnings, therefore, up to the commencement of the present season amounted to £11,460, and his average income since

[redacted]

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.—June 20.

"COOL!"

Artist (to old Dandy)—"I say, Uncle, I'm going to paint the 'Death o' Cæsar.' Would you mind sitting in a toga, and without your teeth, for one of the Conscript Fathers?" [Old Gent "cuts him off" with a shilling.

HOME FROM ASCOT.

(Jones and his friends miss their road at dusk. Younger Post-boy "swarms" the sign-post for directions.)

Elder Post-boy—"It's no use, Sir. If he does get up, he can't read."

Sleepy Party on Box—"Tell him to spell it then, Stupid!"

SELF-RESPECT.

Cook (to Fellow-servant who has been after a new place).—"Well, 'Liza, will it suit?"

Liza—"Not if I knows it! Why, when I got there, blest if there wasn't the two young ladies of the 'ouse both a-usin' of one piano at the same time! 'Well,' thinks I, 'this his a comin' down in the world!' So I thought I was best say Good Mornin'!"

DINNER AND DIPLOMACY.

Somebody in Russia has invented a new "Revolving Dining Table" which, dispensing with attendance, leaves it to the host literally to "turn the tables" of hospitality on his guests as he chooses. If the new invention receive diplomatic patronage, as it is most likely it will, it would perhaps be as well that the provisions of our next Central Asian treaty should not be discussed "over the wine." British Statesmen are quite accustomed enough to see the "tables turned" on them as it is, without any mechanical contrivance.

RATHER TOO MUCH.

In the Table of Contents of the *Field Pocket-Book for the Auxiliary Forces*, by Sir Grant Wolseley, under the heading, "What all Officers should carry in their Heads," we find "Authorised allowance of Baggage; Stores; Supplies of Food; Rations; Camp Equipment; Tents; Ammunition;" and a good deal more.

Is not that rather too much, Sir Garnet, for all officers to carry in their heads? With only half as much in the heads of a few of them, there surely should have been no difficulty in the carrying department on the march to Coomassie.

BUNG ON HIS BETRAYERS.

A precious little good we got
By 'avin brought in this 'ere lot!
We foundly 'oped they did intend
The Licensed Wittlers to befriend;
Instead of which they abandons us,
And makes the Licensin' Hact wus.
We're sold—fools on us they has made.
As Moosoo says, "We are betrayed!"
In change for Bruce we've got a Cross;
By which we finds we've gained a loss.
The Tories with the Liberal side
On that there Bill of his'n divide;
The Bill and bloke is both a "do;"
'Tis hall a "Cross" between the two.

LIBERTY *v.* LICENCE.

Scene—London. Time, 1880. Enter Two Citizens. They embrace.

First Citizen—And so, my friend, you have been round the world since last we met?

Second Citizen—Indeed I have; and as I could get no journal on my travels, I am anxious to learn the latest news. But first let me give your little son a penny, that he may buy some sweets.

First Citizen—A thousand thanks. But the sweet-stuff shops are closed at one, and (looking at his watch) it is now past three o'clock. He shall keep it until to-morrow.

Second Citizen—Let him buy a toy.

First Citizen—The toy-shops do not open until after six.

Second Citizen—Then let him get a bun.

First Citizen—The bakers close at nine, the grocers at eleven, the milliners (the gods be praised!) at noon.

Second Citizen—Dear, dear! I promised to buy my wife a bonnet.

First Citizen—They may admit you if you can prove yourself a *bona fide* purchaser.

Second Citizen—Anon, anon; but now I faint with heat and hunger. Pray, my good friend, send to the butcher's to get me a steak. Your little son can go. Doubtless he knows the way.

First Citizen—It would be useless. *They* close at 4 A.M.

Second Citizen—Then is nothing open the livelong day?

First Citizen—Oh yes—the Cemetery!

[Exit Second Citizen hurriedly, to go round the world again.

WHY I GO TO ASCOT.

Merely because my darling Princess is certain to be there, and probably my dear Duchess too, and I should like to look at them.

Because everybody who is anybody invariably goes, and I have no wish to be classed among the nobodies.

Because I virtuously abstained from going to the Derby, and I really think such virtue ought to be rewarded.

Because my wife desires to go, and as a tender husband I am bound to take her.

Because really now the weather is so charming, don't you know, and all that sort of thing you know, that really one can't miss it.

Because I've nothing in the world to do if I don't go, and of course it wouldn't do to waste a day in doing nothing.

Because it's not a bit like going to the Derby, don't you see, and now-a-days, one can slip down there quite easily by train, without a scrap of dust, you see. So that really, don't you know, one has no excuse for not going.

Because I happen to have drawn one of the favourites for the Cup, and, as I never have won yet, of course I should just like for once to see my horse come in a winner.

Because they've asked me for my sins to a rather heavy dinner the day before the race, and I know I shall be seedy if I don't get out next morning.

Because the country must be looking lovely this fine weather, and it really seems a horrid shame not to go and look at it.

Because I fortunately won a five-pound note upon the Derby, and can therefore well afford to give myself another outing.

Because it's socially considered quite the thing to go to Ascot, and it does a man no harm to be considered in the fashion.

Because I fancy that I have an artist's eye for costume, and Ascot is of all places the place for pretty dresses.

Because Maud told me she is going, and I possibly may have the happiness to meet her.

And finally—Because, for reasons of my own, I wish to go, and I make it a rule always to gratify my wishes.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE or FLUID EXTRACT of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

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Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

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THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

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NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
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ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.
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IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

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Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.
IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

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SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,
Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to
CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited)
Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire,
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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Capital Paid-up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.
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DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

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Circular Notes useful to travellers to any parts of the world are also issued.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

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Do do 12 do do 5 „

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By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

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BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

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HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND .... £ 800,000

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For a Single Gentleman Rs. 120 per month. } Including Ice.
Do. do. „ 5 for a day, week or so. }

Table excellent and Wine superior.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

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BREACH CANDY.

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TERMS—Rs. 5 per day.

Fresh Sea Water Baths can be had if required.

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TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STATIONED IN BOMBAY.

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ON THE ART UNION PLAN,
Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,
IN AID OF
A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.
(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

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COCONADA CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

ARRIVAL OF A CHOICE SELECTION
PER RAIL,
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